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OCTOBER 18 1906

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



An Illustrated Monthly for
POULTRY
LIVE STOCK and the FARM.

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Published by the
INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.
Knoxville, Tenn.

The INDUSTRIOUS HEN



"See that Lacing on Breast and Body."
A JONES WINNER.

Annual Summer Reduction Sale.

As has been my custom for a number of years after June 1st to sell out my THIS SEASON'S BREEDERS, I am now offering some rare bargains in

Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes

including some high class yearling hens, pullets and male birds of exceptionally strong breeding points; in this sale goes some high scoring exhibition birds that will win in hot company, and for those desiring "Fall Fair Winners" here is your chance to get the

Strongest Blood Lines on Earth

at just ONE HALF their real value. I will sell these single, in pairs, trios or pens, or in large lots as desired. Get my prices and save money on high class birds.

Jones the Wyandotte Man

has the goods and has proven beyond a doubt that they are "The Gladia-tors," having won at all the leading shows of the country. EGGS HALF PRICE REMAINDER OF SEASON \$1.50 per setting.

55 High class Collie Puppies to sell.

**R. E. JONES, The Pines,
R. F. D. No. 10
Paducah, Ky.**

MY WINNINGS AT THE GREAT NASHVILLE POULTRY SHOW, JANUARY, 1906

1st COCK
1st COCKEREL
SPECIAL SILVER CUP

1st PULLET
2nd PULLET

3rd PULLET (Tied)
1st PEN

White Wyandotte Club SPECIAL RIBBONS

WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Famous "Lady Audley," First Hen in Nashville Show, is now in My Pens. I Have Also Bred the Winners at Leading Southern Shows. EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE

**ACME POULTRY PLANT R. R. No. 1 BECKWITH, TENN.
JNO. W. BOSWELL, Jr.**

"SHAW" WHITE ROCKS

Make clean sweep of all firsts and specials at Kentucky State Show, winning \$50.00 Silver Cup for best display, \$25.00 Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, and \$10.00 gold for highest scoring pen in show (score 192 points). RECORD SCORE FOR WHITE ROCKS.

At Tennessee State Show, 1906, all ribbons but two; winning the handsome White Rock Club Specials for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. These winnings are a repetition of our former records at Chicago, Indianapolis, Illinois State Shows and elsewhere, and prove that "Shaw" White Rocks are without a peer. Judge Hewes says: "The Best Strain of White Rocks in U. S." Judge Russell: "The Best White Rocks I Ever Handled." Matings better this season than ever. Eggs \$5 and \$3 per 15. Good breeding pens, cockerel and 6 pullets, \$15 up. Write for what you want.

Wabash Poultry Farm,

R. F. D. No. 3,

PALESTINE, ILL.



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 3

Knoxville, Tenn., October, 1906

(Whole No. 29) No. 5

BREEDING TO INCREASE EGG PRODUCTION

MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN

IN 1898 the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station designed and constructed fifty trap nests and put them in use by the pullets kept that year. From time to time, the work has been extended until now 200 trap nests are in use by a thousand hens.

By trap nest it is possible to know the exact daily work which every hen is doing. At the end of the year those that had laid 160 eggs, or over, were selected and saved for breeders. They were bred to males whose mothers had laid 200, or more, good eggs per year. No female has been used in the breeding pens, for six years, whose mother did not lay at least 160 eggs in her pullet year. No males have been used as breeders unless their mothers laid above 200 eggs per year. The breeding pens are now filled with birds of both sexes, that have six generations of mothers and fathers before them, that were bred under these rigid rules of selection.

The stock commenced with in 1898 had been laying about 120 eggs each per year for several years, as shown by the flock records. During the last two years, the hens have averaged 144 eggs each, during their pullet year. There seems to be reason to conclude that the producing capacities of the hens have been increased by about two dozen eggs per year. Perhaps this increase is not all due to the selection and breeding. The dry feeding and open air housing, doubtless, have contributed to the improvement. But, reason about it as one may, the fact remains that not a drone or small producer, backed only by beauty of form, feature, or color has had a place in the breeding of these birds in any of the last six generations.

The purpose of this work must not be misunderstood. The attempt is not to produce a stock of birds that shall average to produce 200 eggs per year. If by continued work a family of birds can be permanently established that with reasonable treatment, will yield 12 dozen eggs each per year in flocks of 100, it will be a matter of great consequence to the poultry industry. These yields are already being obtained in the Station flocks. There is no reason why the stock should not yield as well in other hands, but in order for succeeding generations of birds to do so, it will be necessary to at least use male birds whose breeding has been based on performance.

The question is frequently asked if the stock is not likely to be weakened by inbreeding, since male birds are not purchased from outside flocks. There is no reason to go outside for fresh blood. This season there are 82 hens in the breeding pens, each of which has yielded 200 to 251 eggs in a year. The different matings made with so many birds makes easy the selection of only distantly related males and females when making up the breeding pens. The number of the breeding birds carried makes easy the avoidance of inbreeding, and this

is strictly guarded against, as it is doubtful if the inbred hen has sufficient constitution to enable her to withstand the demands of heavy egg yielding.

During only one season, and then with but two small pens, have birds as closely related as first cousins, been bred together. Line breeding is followed; the matings being only with distantly related birds. The birds are vigorous, of good size, and able to stand up under hard work. They have good, large, yellow legs and yellow beaks. They are well feathered and barred, but they are not bred for the fanciers or the show room, although there are many fine specimens in the yards.

As evidence that the function of heavy egg yielding has become fixed in the stock, attention is called to the fact that many male birds have been sent out to farmers and breeders in this, and other states, with which to improve the egg yields of their flocks. The many voluntary statements, from the purchasers, telling of the early and heavy egg yields from the pullets gotten by these cockerels, is substantial testimony to the utility of the stock; and added to the known average increase of two dozen eggs per bird for the hens in the Station flocks argue well for the breeding.

The only reliable method of selecting breeding stock is by aid of the data secured by the use of trap nests. It is, however, only investigators, large operators, and breeders who make a business of producing birds and eggs for breeding purposes, for sale, who can afford the equipment and expense of operating trap nests. Most poultrymen and farmers who carry small flocks are usually too busy to give the regular attention required by any reliable and satisfactory trap nest. They can better afford to buy the few males required each year from some one who makes breeding stock by trap nesting a specialty.

There are one or two concerns that advertise to teach how to pick out the pullets that are to be good layers, and how to pick out the hens that have laid well. The price for the system is \$10 by one of the concerns, with a bond of \$1,000 to keep the secret. The warm friends of both systems tried them on some pens of trap nested birds at the Station with known records, and both parties went away sorrowing at the results of their work. Their systems were unknown to the writer but it does not matter, for both were completely valueless as applied here.

Two others came to show that it was not necessary to use trap nests. One claimed to be able to tell the laying capacities of pullets by the positions of the pelvic bones; while the other was sure he could tell the yields for the coming year, to within eight or ten eggs, by the length and shape of the toe nails. Another was sure that large combs are infallible indications of great egg laying capacities.

There are 80 birds in one yard at the Station, each one

of whom has laid from 200 to 251 eggs in a year. So far as can be discovered, they differ from each other sufficiently to upset any theory of selection thus far put forward. One feature is common to all these hens. They all have strong constitutions.

A year ago last August and September, 29 pullets were selected on the range that were laying in the brooder houses, or about commencing doing so, as shown by their red combs, and their prating and following the caretaker about the field, talking about the things they were going to do, in true hen language, which is easily understood and not to be mistaken, by any one who knows chickens. These young birds were carried into the laying house, banded, and given the regular treatment for laying hens. Records were kept with each individual for 365 days forward from the day on which each one gave her first egg.

Four birds died during the year, and the 25 remaining averaged laying 180 eggs each. Two of the four that died had

done good work; one having laid 148 eggs up to July 30, and the other 150 up to April 7. Eight of the 29 birds laid over 200 eggs each. The only poor layers in the lot were two of those that died; one laying 58 to March and the other 113 to June.

The average production of all the pullets kept in the regular work last year was 144 eggs per bird. The average of 180 made by this lot, and the small number of poor yielders in it, show the advantages of selecting the early layers for breeding purposes. Those selected were of the most forward pullets.

To the farmers and small poultrymen who do not use trap nests, this plan of selecting the breeding females has much to commend it. The method is simple. There is no secret about it. It is just common sense. Such pullets, bred to males, purchased from some reliable breeder, who practices trap nest selection of his breeding stock, ought to improve the egg yielding capacities of the flocks.

ONLY IN ITS INFANCY

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY CHARLES AINGE



THE poultry business in this country is in its infancy, and the demand for poultry products is rapidly increasing; especially is this true of choice quality of fresh eggs, with which city markets are never fully supplied, owing to the rapid increase in population. It is well known by those who have had experience, that there is no other brand of farming or stock industry at this present day that will yield anywhere near so large a profit,

for the amount of capital invested. In almost any business ten to twelve and one-half per cent. per annum on the capital is a gilt-edged investment. Will poultry culture do this and how often can the capital be turned each year? As we have the profits from poultry and the eggs, we say it amounts to paying interest on the capital twice a year. The amount of capital should be sufficient to pay for plant and breeding stock and have cash in the bank to pay current expenses, until the laying stock commences to lay, then the plant will commence to pay fair wages and 20 to 30 per cent. upon the capital, where intelligent care and forethought have been used.

The writer has been employed on breeding farms and egg establishments combined, where fortunes have been made for the owner. Proper capital and proper management were the two features that played the prominent part.

To carry on successfully a thoroughbred branch, we must have land enough to establish the colonization plan or confine ourselves to one breed. As specialists, the fancier should have no excuse to sell for breeding and exhibition purposes other than first class stock, cull out the poorer stock for market and egg production. The majority of our fanciers will send you breeding stock according to the price you pay. There are, of course, exceptions among experienced breeders. The man who will establish a breeding plant of thoroughbred, up to standard stock keeps it so his reputation will make him a profitable business with nothing but choice breeding stock, eggs for hatching and high grade market eggs. I can name several plants of this kind that make an annual income of \$10,000 to \$35,000. These poultry farms are handled by practical men and are no experiments, producing nothing but strict first-class breeding birds. For egg productions keep nothing but superior layers. Exhibition birds will bring you fame and trade from the world at large. This combination of breeding stock and

eggs can be carried to any limit within means and convenience. It means properly constructed buildings, lands and capital sufficient to secure success. Standard bred fowls are the only ones worthy of the attention of any one who is working for profit. There is no doubt that the most profitable branch of the poultry industry with practical poultrymen (not the beginner) is the fancy side, because the nearest we can get to the fancier's ideal, the more valuable are the birds in dollars. I don't believe in breeding poultry for a few cents a pound, when a single bird of the standard kind sells for from \$3.00 to \$300.00 and there is a ready market for all that can be produced. Strictly high quality—does it pay to sell eggs for 25c a dozen when it is possible by experienced management to get \$2.00 to \$10.00 per 13 or 15? All depends on the high quality of his breeding birds. It is quite true that no branch of poultry industry requires so much practical experience and study as does the breeding of high class standard bred fowls. Herein lies the high art of poultry raising. Many poultry farms disappoint their owners for the very lack of proper management. The writer knows of the cases where the owner thinks he knows it all; he puts into practice everybody's suggestions that happens along; he hires cheap labor and in a short time his poultry plant is for sale. Now it takes about as much ability to successfully run a poultry plant as is demanded to run any other business of equal size. It is useless to hope for success with a cheap man who lacks experience. The very best experience that is demanded if success is to follow is valuable. And without it you can not succeed. There are plenty of people who would be glad to have a reasonably good sized poultry farm if they could secure a thorough, practical poultryman to run it. Successful economy in building poultry houses should always be considered within the limit of comfort, appearance and labor in caring for the fowls. Never have the houses too cheaply built as to detract attention from your plant, nor should they have the appearance of extravagance. Of all things be sure that neatness and comfort guide all your improvements in that direction, for nothing attracts the buyers as do orderly and well kept surroundings. Many times the writer has known a prospective buyer to turn away at the sight of neglect and disorder on poultry farms. Have neat, convenient houses and thoroughbred breeding stock, and last, but not least, experienced help if you want to go into the poultry business to stay.

The twin brother to the farm is the poultry industry.

PRACTICAL POULTRY FEEDING

J. R. COVERT, IN SUCCESSFUL POULTRY JOURNAL

FEEDING of fowls is a problem that is always new. Each poultryman must learn the lesson for himself, and new feed products are constantly appearing.

Yet, however varied the materials from which a selection can be made, the fundamental facts remain unchanged—protein, fat and carbohydrates are the essential elements and the percentage of each in a given feed stuff should always be ascertained. In fact, intelligent feeding demands a knowledge of the proportion of these elements in whatever is fed.

But palatability must also be taken into consideration. However large the proportion of protein in a feed stuff, if it is not palatable, no great success can be achieved in feeding it.

Markets vary. Feed stuffs abundant in one are not to be found in another; hence the problem assumes a new aspect in every section of the country.

In the rice-growing states rice is abundant and cheap, and the inquiries from these states are, how shall we balance a ration in which rice is the principal ingredient? The same problem—that of balancing the ration—presents itself in the West, where cereals are the chief ingredient of the ration. In the East poultrymen find careful discrimination necessary, since feedstuffs are usually higher in the East on account of the cost of transportation. Summed up, the problem everywhere is, what feedstuffs will yield the most protein for the money?

Those living in the vicinity of large hotels find a waste product known to the stewards as “stale” bread, an excellent feeding stuff. This consists of pieces of bread returned from the dining-room. Much of this bread finds its way back to the table again in the form of puddings and dressing for poultry, but there is usually more than is sufficient for such purposes, and the residue is sold at a low figure, the price usually ranging from 35 to 50 cents per barrel, or about one cent per pound at the hotel. All waste products must be promptly removed from hotel kitchens, so it is necessary to be prompt in keeping engagements with the hotel stewards.

Another highly concentrated feeding stuff, recently put upon the market and becoming more or less popular, is blood meal, a by-product in slaughtering animals. It is a natural product, without the addition of foreign substances, promptly dried, and screened through a very fine mesh. All fermentation is prevented, and the odor naturally inherent in blood is to a considerable extent overcome in the process of manufacture by the addition of a small quantity of oil of fennel.

Blood meal, however, is not palatable. To overcome this the author fed it with the mash. It is not readily soluble, and the fine granules adhere to the particles of mash and give it the appearance of being well peppered with black pepper. Blood meal will not be found an expensive feeding stuff, as it contains an exceptionally high percentage of protein, and a small quantity is sufficient. Its greatest value is apparent in feeding very young chickens, for experience has taught the author that it counteracts the tendency to bowel trouble. Hogs thrive on it; even cattle are benefited by small doses. It is a specific for scours in calves. Given to unthrifty live stock of almost any description, it aids in overcoming mal-nutrition and digestive troubles. It costs \$3 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Chicago.

Another product which has just come to the author's notice is known to the trade as peanut hearts. In the preparation of peanuts for use, the germinal spot, a small particle located between the cotyledons, is brushed off by machinery, since this “heart,” as it is called, contains a bitter principle which makes its use objectionable. These hearts are collected, bagged, and sold as chicken feed. Recent trials satisfy the

author that these “hearts” are very palatable to poultry, and that there is no waste in feeding them. One objection to the purchase of large quantities at a time is the fact that in warm weather rancidity is apt to develop, producing an unpleasant odor, but in the trials made by the author this rancidity did not apparently make it less palatable to chickens or turkeys. It would be better, perhaps, not to make too large a purchase of this feed at one time. This would make a most excellent scratch food for hens in winter. The hearts are about the size of a hemp seed.

The price quoted the author was \$15 per ton at the factory.

The following table gives the percentage composition of bread, blood meal and peanuts, with wheat and corn added for comparison:

COMPOSITION OF BREAD, BLOOD MEAL AND PEANUTS, IN COMPARISON WITH WHOLE WHEAT AND CORN.

| ARTICLES. | PROTEIN | FAT | CARBOHYD'ES |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | PER CENT. | PER CENT. | PER CENT. |
| Bread | 11.21 | 2.08 | 85.54 |
| Peanuts | 29.47 | 49.20 | 18.56 |
| Blood meal | 85.01 | 0.3 | .06 |
| Whole wheat | 12.5 | 2.2 | 73.0 |
| Whole corn | 10.5 | 5.4 | 71.7 |

The analysis of bread was made in Oregon, a sample from each of several counties in the state being taken for comparison. The analysis showed quite a variation in the protein content between the different counties, the difference amounting to as much as two per cent. The analysis selected for use in the above table shows the highest content of protein of any of the different analyses in the original table.

The same variation in composition exists, of course, in wheat and corn, but in the table above the analysis selected is that of an average of all varieties and all analyses.

In the case of peanuts, the analysis is an average of all available analyses. The content of fat in peanuts is very high—greater than that of any other vegetable feeding stuff known to the author. This would call for a careful oversight of the feeding to see that the laying stock did not become too fat.



Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerel, 9 months old. Bred and raised by S. B. Maire, Clinton, Tenn.

SELECTING A PROFITABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM

S. J. HOPPER, IN SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL

SELECTING an advertising medium is necessarily an important step in raising fancy poultry for breeding purposes, and it is at the same time one of the most difficult. For the mating of stock so as to produce correctly marked young stock, we have methods accurately given by those who have made a success of mating. Likewise are there correct instructions regarding all principles of breeding, as well as methods of raising young chicks from "the shell to showroom." It is not so with selecting an advertising medium. Truly it is at once most necessary as well as most difficult. Most necessary because though one has gone to the necessary expense and put forth the necessary study and labor to produce a large flock of poultry that is number one in quality, he is not profited much unless buyers for that flock can be found. It is most difficult because generally speaking those who raise poultry are not familiar with any phase of advertising and have to rely on something or somebody. However, the chief thing that makes selecting an advertising medium difficult for our Southern people, at least, is the fact that practically each of the Southern poultry papers claim to have "the largest circulation of any poultry paper in the South." The person seeking an advertising medium knows that all of those publishers with the exception of one paper are not stating facts, and he is at a loss to know which one actually has the largest circulation. Each one of the publishers of Southern poultry papers doubtless believes their paper has a larger circulation than any of the rest. My readers surely know how easy it is to believe a thing when one desires with all his soul for that thing to be so, and when its being so will be a benefit. Laying all that aside, there is hardly a man publishing a poultry paper who does not have a pretty good idea who has the largest circulation if he hasn't. This is a fact because he knows from experience what will bring circulation and we are all close enough together to enable us, with the help of our friends, to have a pretty good idea what the rest are doing. Because a man has done a thing for twenty-five years is not positive evidence that he can do better than another who has been at it ten, for age is no more a guarantee of perfection in one than youth is imperfection in the other; yet it is pretty safe to say that a poultry paper in order to have circulation must have age. A youthful poultry paper is greatly handicapped. It is absolutely necessary for it to start with small circulation, that is a fact that you know. That most of the subscribers come from sample copies may not be a fact that you know, but it is a fact nevertheless. Both of these statements being so, and any publisher of a poultry paper will tell you that they are so, it is easy for you to understand that a paper that can send out 6,000 sample copies a month can get subscribers three times faster than one that can only send out 2,000. Now here is another fact, a paper can not mail more sample copies than it has paid-in advance subscribers. Don't you see what a great advantage an old and well established paper has over a new paper. While the influence a paper has had much to do with its value as an advertising medium, and while age possibly has more to do with the amount of influence a paper has than anything else I will not discuss that at present.

I believe that most of my readers will agree that while a fellow publisher may, by comparing the results he has had, have a pretty good idea what circulation another paper has, the ordinary man hunting an advertising medium can not. There is another puzzling proposition, two papers with the same circulation rarely ever give the same results. In other words, circulation is of different values. I am personally acquainted with the gentleman who has put on more subscribers with an

agent than has any other poultry publisher in the South. The fact is, he at least increases his subscribers by one-third in three months. Knowing what I do from that paper's advertising, as well as another source, I am sure that this gentleman would say that those subscribers have not added to the value of his paper as an advertising medium. Further, I am prepared to say from information gained by several years' experience, that unless the circulation manager of a paper keeps the idea ever in view that each subscriber must be a buyer from his advertisers, that though he succeeds in building up a respectable circulation, he may not build up a profitable advertising medium. There are publishers of poultry papers who make a practice of sending sample copies of their paper to people advertising in other papers almost continuously. If I were a breeder of poultry, I would want nothing else to steer me away from a paper as an advertising medium than to receive a paper sent as regularly as some papers do send them to advertisers. In the first place, a man who is advertising poultry for sale does not want to buy poultry, and is consequently not desirable as a subscriber, for I again repeat no other idea should be kept in view but that a subscriber must be a buyer. Again, no paper ought to send more than two sample copies a year to one man. One in the spring and one in the fall. To be sure a paper may be sent to a breeder oftener, if you are soliciting him as an advertiser.

While it is next to impossible to ascertain which paper has the largest circulation, and while it is absolutely impossible to determine the value of any paper's circulation, there are things to aid one in determining whether a paper will be valuable as an advertising medium or not. First the general appearance of that paper, second, the number of breeders and the kind of breeders using it constantly as an advertising medium. But of all the things, the most convincing evidence concerning any paper as an advertising medium is what those who are advertising say of it as an advertising medium. Rest assured of the fact that you may be deceived concerning the amount of circulation any paper has; that you may be deceived about the quality of its circulation, but that you cannot be deceived concerning its value as an advertising medium if you rely on the verdict of those who have tried it for that purpose. Don't take the verdict of a few, but, while some advertisers will not express themselves, get what a respectable number of them say.

I have written this hoping it will benefit those who will start their advertising soon. Every man who is interested in poultry ought to be interested in your success. Your making a failure of the business will keep others out and your making a success will bring others in. Your bringing others in by your success will benefit me; consequently I am interested in your success from selfish, if for no other reasons. In closing, may I ask that you remember that selecting an unprofitable advertising medium will cause you to fail, and that you can not fail to select a profitable advertising medium if you give due consideration to the verdict of those who are using a paper as an advertising medium.

"All things come round to those who wait,
But it's a surer way
To get up steam and pull your freight
And meet a good thing half way."

The cost of food required to produce a pound of beef, pork or chicken does not differ greatly, but while dressed steer and pig sell from 5 to 8 cents per pound the chicken sells for from 15 to 20 cents per pound and early in the season for much more.

MATING AN EARLY PEN

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY A. J. LAWSON



IN my ten years experience in the poultry business I have always seen the necessity for mating early in the fall. First, because I always have calls for eggs for hatching from October 1st right on through the entire season, so if I expect to get the early fall egg trade I must be ready for it with plenty of fertile eggs. In order to do this I must mate early. I separate the males from the females June 15 and by forcing a little in

the moulting business they are far enough along to mate, or at least a good number of them are ready, by September 15th, then I am ready to say to my customers in my advertisement in October that I can furnish fertile eggs for hatching. If I say this in some good poultry journal, like the ever INDUSTRIOUS HEN, I may look out for some orders.

Another strong reason for beginning to mate early is that it takes about two months to get every yard just as I want it. In my own experience the mating, or the proper adjustment of my yards is one of the hardest jobs that I have during the entire season, yet it is the most interesting part of the season's work. My method of mating is; first (for example), I take one breed at a time, say the Single Comb White Leghorn and cull out everything that has any disqualifying defect in the pullets, put them in a yard to get eggs for the market or the table. Next I go over and select three of the finest, nearest perfect cockerels to mate to our last season's hens. I want

three cockerels as near the Standard requirement as I can get, and want the three to resemble each other as much as possible. I put these three cockerels with twenty-five yearling hens, all to remain in the yard (which is 450x250 feet), at one and all the time. These yearling hens are first class in every respect. Then I take fifteen of the best pullets and mate back to two prize winning cocks. When this is done then use good judgment in selecting pullets and cockerels to mate to each other. Here are three strong points to watch very closely, the early maturing, early laying pullets, and early moulting. This is very necessary in order to keep our stock strong and keep up the egg production. Last, but not least, in mating early we get our birds contented in the place where they are to stay the coming season. All who breed poultry know that if the hens are not content they will do no good. So content them before the time for them to begin laying for the winter and while they are just getting over the moult.

I do not mean to say that we should complete the mating business early in the fall. We could not do this if we wanted to, because our young stock is not all developed, and then we always want to have some special matings. I think we mated two yards last year in March, one of Single Comb White Leghorns and one of Buff Orpingtons. This was done to get some special points that we could see were needed.

Let us all enter this year with carefulness in culling, mating, etc., and above everything else, keep our breeding stock in perfect health.

GOVERNMENT POULTRY EXPERIMENTS

FROM a circular received from the bureau of animal industry at Washington the following statements are selected: For several years it has been a strongly contested question among poultrymen whether mash fed to hens should be moist or dry. Very little experimental work has been done along this line, and the results thus far obtained are not sufficiently marked and uniform to admit of positive conclusions. Within the last year or two another problem has arisen with the introduction of the hopper feeding system on a commercial scale, and very little experimental work has been done along this line as well. As any method of feeding or management which will increase the average egg yield of a flock of hens, even slightly, is of great importance in affecting the profit to be derived from the industry, definite experimental data are highly important.

The bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture is about to begin investigations bearing on these points. Heretofore the work of the bureau along these lines has been confined to co-operation with the Maine experiment station in breeding hens for egg production and with the Rhode Island experiment station in turkey breeding.

In planning the experiment it seemed feasible to combine the two problems mentioned, as this could be done by the use of three pens of fowls. The different lots of fowls are to be housed exactly alike and all conditions made equal except the methods of feeding. The fowls in pen No. 1 will receive morning and night a mixture of whole or cracked grains scattered in the litter, and at noon a moistened mash. Those in pen No. 2 will receive morning and night the same grain mixture fed in the litter exactly as with pen No. 1, and the same mash at noon, except that this mash will be fed dry. The

only difference, then, between these two pens will be that pen No. 1 receives the mash moistened, while pen No. 2 receives exactly the same mash dry:

The fowls in pen No. 3 will be fed on exactly the same feed as those in the other pens, but will be fed from two self-feeding hoppers, one containing the grain and the other the mash. This mash will, of course, be dry. The hopper containing the grain will be opened about 4 p. m. in winter and 5 p. m. in summer and will be left open until the next noon. It will then be closed, and the second hopper containing the mash will be opened and left so until the first hopper is again opened late in the afternoon. In this way the hens will have feed before them at all times and can eat as much or as little as they please. A comparison can then be made with No. 2, the only difference between the two pens being that pen No. 2 receives its feed at stated intervals and in amounts indicated by the appetite of the fowls, while the fowls of pen No. 3 can help themselves at all times.

Pullets will be raised from the various pens and the test repeated twice to confirm results and note the effects of the different systems on vitality.

Many farmers rest content with the products of the farm apart from poultry. Now, we want to remedy this. There is no one whom poultry may benefit so much as the farmer. The keeping of a few poultry for the use of the house is usually relegated to the care of the women and the farmer himself looks askance on the poultry industry as a means for profit. Next month we purpose devoting considerable space to this subject, and an effort will be made to place before every farmer the advantages of poultry raising.

CINCINNATI POULTRY SHOW 1888

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE F. J. MARSHALL

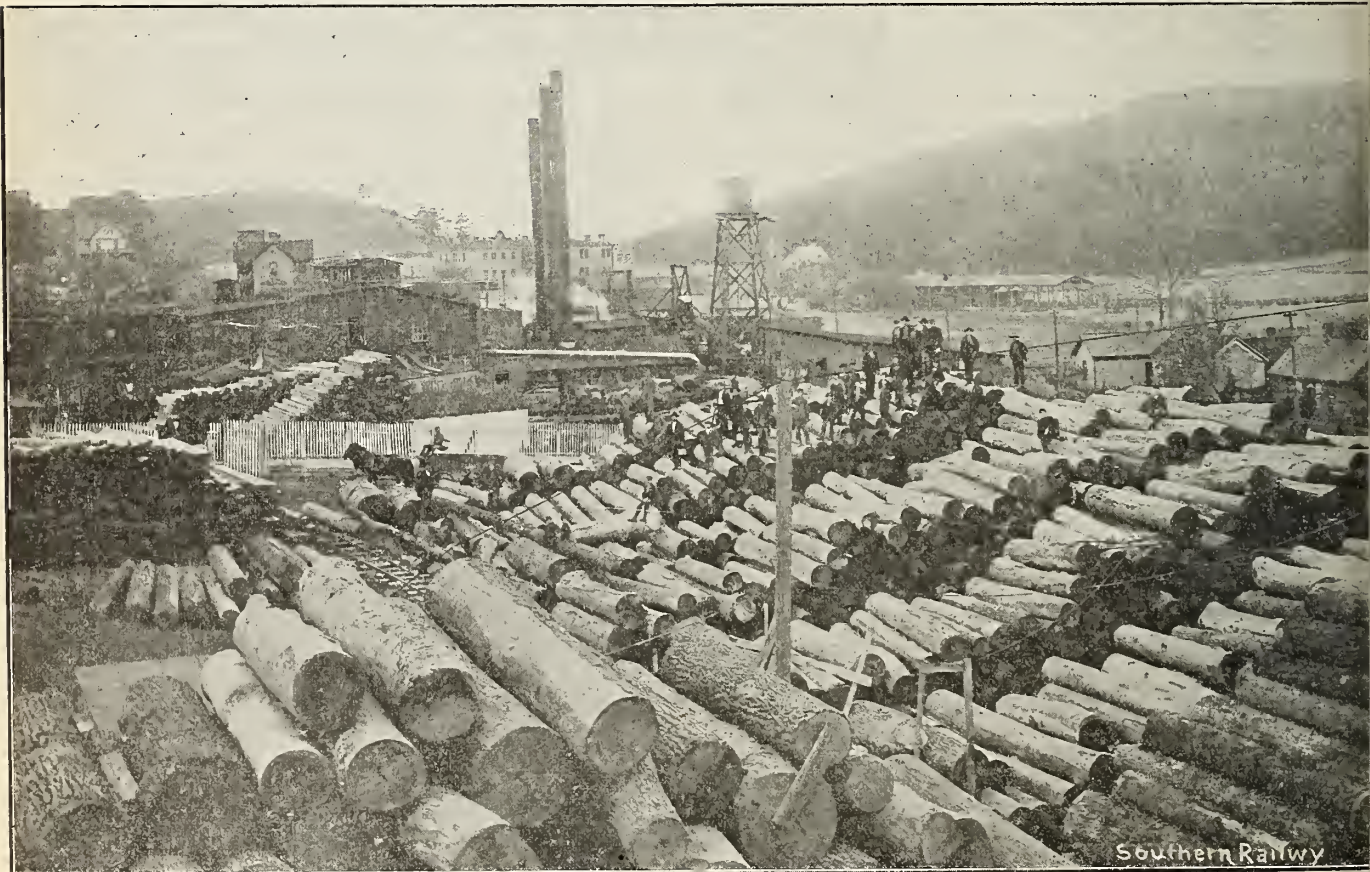
HERE being so much said and written about the 1906 Cincinnati Poultry Show and the American Poultry Association brings back to my mind the poultry show held in that city in the winter of 1888, at which I happened to be an exhibitor. It very naturally brings before me in my mind's eye the leading exhibitors and the varieties they had on display. I am led to exclaim how time flies and what changes occur. How the new breeds bob up and take the places of some of the old ones.

I well remember the three varieties out in the greatest numbers. They were the Barred Plymouth Rocks (at that time called Plymouth Rocks), Silver Wyandottes (called Wyandottes at that time) and the Light Brahmas. These were closely followed by Brown Leghorns, Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, with a good display of the fancy breeds in Polish, Hamburgs and Dorkings. There was as much talk at that time about the Wyandottes (Silver) as there is now about the Whites or the White Rocks, or the Rhode Island Red. But my what changes! Aside from the Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns, the popular breeds of today had not at that time arrived on the scene. Just think of it, a great display of Brahmas, rows of them. Where and at what show of this day and generation would you go to find a display of that kind? Not outside of New England, I assure you. Line upon line of coops containing Silver Wyandottes, a splendid chicken today, but not nearly so popular as at that time. Great displays of Buff and Partridge Cochins. Where are they today? We do not see them in the South at any rate. How do show reports of the last Cincinnati show read? Something like this: Rhode Island Reds, White

Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, etc., Silver Wyandottes, Partridge and Golden Wyandottes and Indian Games. Just think of it! About three out of the dozen leading varieties of the present show were in existence at that time—the Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns. What does it mean anyway? It means one thing sure—that the Barred Rocks have been a remarkably popular fowl for a good long period of years, and that they must have had something more in them or to them than simple popularity. They must certainly have had sterling worth to back them in every move or advance that they made. There are other good ones, too, but let them prove themselves by years of service as the Rocks have.

Specialty clubs are doing wonders for the advancement of the variety they represent, but even the clubs cannot do such wonders with a variety that is lacking in worth or sterling qualities. A truly meritorious breed, backed by a strong active club, and you will see something doing.

At the time I attended the show mentioned, in 1888, clubs were not much in evidence or even thought of. Take one of our last winter's representative Southern shows and cut out all varieties except those I have mentioned as shown in '88, and what would you have left? You would have about one-fourth of the show only, and that mostly Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. Times and demands change, and we see a sort of a moving picture interesting to look upon and to fool with, too, for many of us. Looking back as I can over a quarter of a century or more of my poultry life, I feel that we should be proud of our present times and its accompaniments.



Southern Railway

Over 3,000,000 feet Hardwood Logs in Yards of American Cigar Box Lumber Co., Johnson City, Tenn., on Southern Railway.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

NOW comes the fall and winter shows and articles on judges, etc., and I will be one of the first to make a few suggestions along this line. In the March number of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, on page 374, is an article, "Some Facts," by T. H. Baker. Mr. Baker evidently does not believe in buying poultry for exhibition purposes. Whether he is correct on this or not I am not prepared to say, but I do know that some of the largest breeders in America buy birds. One of the largest and most successful Barred Rock breeders in the United States, who has a great record at Madison Square Garden, says in an article. "I confess that when I see a better bird than I own and have the money to buy him and know his breeding is right, I buy him." Of course I don't say he bought him for exhibition purposes, but that was at least his view in the long run. I have thought considerable over Mr. Baker's article and I can really see no harm in buying birds for exhibition. If a man wants a prize bad enough to pay \$50.00 or \$100.00 for a bird to win it, he is welcome to it as far as I am concerned. Remember that beginners must get a start some way, or even if he is not a beginner, perhaps he needs new blood or needs a male that he don't have. If he wants to put \$50.00 in a cockerel he can do so if he wishes and he has a right to exhibit him if he chooses. Perhaps there are several things that Mr. Baker did not think of when he wrote his "facts." If people were not allowed to win on birds bought for exhibition what would become of the fancy poultry business? If a man is to be pinned down to birds of his own breeding it is time to stop breeding exhibition poultry. If a man can not show anything but birds of his own breeding, then what is the use of us trying to raise a fine lot of exhibition birds "fit to win." All that would be necessary would be to raise enough for our own use.

I have been beaten on birds "bought for exhibition" and even birds borrowed for exhibition, but I never whimpered, although I had reason to on "borrowed birds" as it was against the rules of the Association to borrow birds to show. I never bought birds for exhibition but I have shown birds that I bought for breeding purposes. Mr. Baker suggested that an exhibitor be made breed from a bird at least one season before

allowed to compete for prizes. Mr. Baker asks how these bought birds will be mated? Perhaps better than our own home bred birds. Remember some of the leading judges of America buy stock, and lots of it. The best thing to do is to breed birds good enough to beat these bought birds and if you can not do it the first year keep at it till you can. Is there any more harm in buying a cockerel for exhibition than to buy a setting of eggs for \$5.00 or \$10.00 and show the stock you raised from these eggs? What's the difference?

If a man can not sell exhibition stock then he should not sell eggs from exhibition mating. I can see no harm in either and think it would mean a drawback to the business. I think it does a man good to get beat once in a while as it rather makes him think that he's not the only one. Some time ago I was talking to a fancier on judges and judging and in speaking of a very prominent western judge or rather a central judge who is an active member of the A. P. A. and has, I believe, been one of its officers; he said things about that judge that would not look well in print. This exhibitor had a Buff Wyandotte cock on exhibition that never got a place and a bird of much less value won first. This judge never handled the birds at all, but went along with a stick and would give the birds a couple of jabs through the wires and say, first here, second there. I was not at the show or I would have informed him that we were not used to that kind of judging in our parts. This cock was shown afterwards in stronger competition and won wherever shown.

I don't believe in "kicking" but I do think that a man who pretends to be a judge and does this kind of work ought to be put clear out of the business. Judges have a hard road, but if a man uses me half decent I will say nothing. But let him try at least to be honest. The rules, or rather the instruction to judges of the A. P. A. say that all specimens in competition must be handled, except those of course that show decided inferiority in the coops. How can a judge see the under color without handling a specimen. A bird must be handled and looked over carefully to see all defects.

A fowl may have a dozen disqualifying points that would not be noticed in the coops. I am not a kicker or a fault finder, but I want to see "fair play" all around.

THE SOLUTION OF A POULTRY PROBLEM

IF one contemplates the improvement of his flock or the introduction of a new variety there are three primary considerations before him before he will proceed to act; whether it is to be with stock or eggs, the quality, the price. The first is easily settled by the love of lottery inherent in the man. What quality? And this governs the price to a great extent, though not altogether. The price for a like quality will be about the same in a locality, but the prices asked and secured in different localities varies greatly for a given quality.

The vital question then so far as price is concerned is to decide on the locality in which to look for the quality wanted.

Now it is a well known fact that prices through the South must be moderate or, "no sale."

To be sure all parts of the South are not good for producing the most hardy birds, as a general thing the heat is enervating and causes the fowls to be tender, but in this as in everything else there are exceptions to the rule, and if one is interested to secure the Southern price it is well to look about and find the exception.

Now of all the South there is one assured exception and

that is Western North Carolina, "The Land of the Sky," where the average yearly temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, with nights always cool and in the winter time just enough regular frost that you can not be quite sure that you are South.

Now if in this locality there is to be found a breeder who has the quality wanted then the chances are that we can secure this Southern price. Can this be found? I say, Yes!

The writer knows of one poultry plant right in that high cool country which has such stock, that if it were moved North or East they could easily double the prices which they ask for the same quality and then ask no higher than their neighbors.

No money was spared in securing the original stock; no care spared to keep it such as it was and improve it; but to do a business throughout the surrounding country it must be sold at a cheaper price than the same quality would sell for in any of the Northern states, or do no business. They can not make one price North and another South.

So there is the exception that helps us to make the decision, a fine climate for producing good, hardy birds fit for the Northern climate, the quality for whichever we wish to pay, and the advantage of a Southern price quotation, and that place is Biltmore.

"THE CHICKEN MAN."



DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE

Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer

Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

REESE V. HICKS, Editor

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

The Industrious Hen Company

617 GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Vol. 3

OCTOBER, 1906

No. 5

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited.

The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

WATCH THE DATE

On your paper and note the expiration of your subscription. Unless renewed before the time is out paper will be discontinued.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Subscriptions 50c a year in advance—5c a copy—samples free. Knoxville subscriptions, 75c a year (when delivered by mail). Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertions in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—Rate beginning with November, 1906, issue, 2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three insertions, 2 cents a word each month for four or more insertions. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

Practical poultrymen, and they are all poultrymen, want actual results, and that is what we have begun to give our readers in this issue under the heading "Poultry Experiments." These experiments are the results obtained at the Poultry Department of the University of Tennessee. This feature of our paper shall be a regular one, and our readers may confidently look for its appearance. These experiments and results, while not as extended as made at some stations where the subject of poultry culture has been under study for a longer period, will be interesting to our readers because made under local conditions with local raised poultry. Each poultry raiser should study these articles on these experiments carefully as much food for thought is contained in them.

* * * *

That the Tennessee State Fair at Nashville, October 8-14, will have one of the best poultry shows ever given in the South is the indication as we go to press. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be represented at that great show and you will receive a cordial welcome at her booth in the Poultry Building. Thousands upon thousands of people who have heretofore taken very little interest in the pure bred poultry subject will have an opportunity to inspect some of the finest poultry in the land, and many new friends to the industry will be won that week. It

is our hope that to several thousand of these prospective lovers of pure bred poultry we can send THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN a year and complete the winning of their hearts to the good work. You can help us by sending them to our booth and telling them to subscribe. Or, what is better, just bring them round yourself. Let us get better acquainted; it will be mutually enjoyable and profitable.

* * * *

The fall is upon us, and with it comes the heaviest inquiry for stock in some years, so many leading breeders report.

Buying

Fall Stock.

October is the best month to begin advertising fall stock, but if you haven't put an ad. of what you want to sell in the October issue, you should by no means neglect the next best opportunity, November. The majority of people who buy poultry want it by or before the first of January, especially where wanted for exhibition at shows. The same is largely true of breeding stock buyers. It is also true that a majority of buyers of pure bred poultry inquire for it some weeks or months before they are ready to buy. Generally prospective buyers write to several breeders, and they want some time to correspond with different ones before the stock is actually needed. Again, the majority of buyers know breeders as a rule sell cheaper before January 1st than afterwards, for various reasons. These and other reasons lead to early buying in stock and our advertisers should act accordingly. Send your copy at once for the November issue.

* * * *

The old time manner of judging by the comparison system is coming back into vogue in the South. Whether this

Comparison

And Score Card.

is for the better or worse, it is a difficult matter to settle. Both systems of judging have their merits and advocates. The relative merits and demerits of the two systems have been threshed out again and again in the press, but still the question bobs up. The majority of our Southern shows for the past five years have been by the score card. The number of comparison shows is greater this year than for many years. The friends of the score card claim that it gives something definite, tangible, and enables the breeder to see in black and white how his birds are valued in the different sections by the judge. The comparison advocates claim the only way to judge is by comparison, valuing and considering the merits of the contesting specimens as pitted against each other; that the score card is misleading. No matter whether we have score cards or comparison, it shows that we are thinking; and thinking usually brings changes, for the better or worse. Again, it gives the breeders an opportunity to test the merits of the two systems. The methods of judging will be carefully watched with more than usual interest in the South this year.

* * * *

The meeting of the Committee of Fourteen to offer suggestions for a new constitution and by-laws for the A. P. A.

Committee

Of Fourteen.

has offered some decided changes in the management of that body's affairs, as a careful reading of the report of the committee given in the September issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will show. The leading features recommended are: Voting by mail for the officers of the association, thus giving every member a vote, whether in attendance at the annual meeting or not; the officers and executive committee to be the directing power; life memberships and club and association memberships are provided for; organization of branch associations is recommended. The changes in electing officers is doubtless a good step and will keep down much friction. The branch association is also a step farther, but it too largely depends on the individual membership in the A. P. A. itself. As the synopsis sent out reads, the branch will only have power to vote the strength of the actual members of the A. P. A. who belong to

the branch association also. One-half of the entire membership fees from the members who join through or in the branch will be returned to that branch. "Half a loaf is better than no loaf," and as the A. P. A. shows signs of coming to, and coming around also, it would be well for the poultrymen of the South to join hands and organize branches and give the proposed system a fair trial, if the recommendations of the committee are adopted at the coming annual meeting. Taken as a whole the recommendations are decidedly strengthening to the cause of better poultry and long life for the much discussed and abused A. P. A.

* * * *

The columns of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN are open to all to express their views, and those views are not always the views of the editor. This is a free country and freedom of speech is one of the greatest blessings. **Our Free Discussion.** A free discussion, if indulged in without too much heat, tends to awaken interest, educate, and generally solve the problem under discussion, if it be solvable. It is within the province of an editor to direct properly the columns of his paper and he should do this directing with a view as he sees it of promoting the greatest good to all. But still he should not "shut off debate" unless it becomes too personal or too vituperative in language. This policy shall be adhered to in these columns. It is true this freedom of expression leads sometimes to correspondence giving advice that diametrically oppose each other. To illustrate, in this issue one of our most valued writers implies that no breeder of fancy poultry should buy stock or should need to buy, while an equally well versed authority points out that in his opinion buying and showing bought stock is perfectly legitimate. This clash of opinion among authorities is not confined to the poultry business alone; you will find it in all lines; the law has two sides to it, 'tis said; medical doctors differ; and even the brethren of the cloth view sacred matters from different standpoints.

* * * *

The new editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN asks the assistance and co-operation of every friend of poultry culture to make this journal's field of usefulness and influence even more thorough and complete in the entire South. That both the poultry industry and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN have grown and prospered during the past few years is due largely to the mutual growth of the industry and also the promoting influence on that industry by this very journal. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN shall advocate Standard bred poultry for any and all purposes everywhere, advise the selection and breeding with a view to greater usefulness those breeds designed or bred largely for their utility features, recognizing that the present efficiency of the poultry industry is largely due to the work of those who originally bred birds for looks rather than uses. It will be the aim of this journal to encourage and promote a better class of not only poultry, but all kinds of live stock everywhere, but especially upon our Southern farms. This shall be the constant aim and stress of the work before THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. Practical work by people who are actually raising poultry and small stock will be outlined so that our readers may have the experience of others along lines upon which the reader wishes to work. Theory may be used some but only where it agrees with experience along analogous lines of work. In other words THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be what her name implies, a real, live, practical journal.

* * * *

In several of our poultry exchanges a fight is being made on the poultry dead-beat, the fellow who runs an ad. in all the journals and frequently pays for none of them. Several such fakirs have developed this season, advertising liberally, paying no bills and pocketing all the money sent them and shipping out no goods nor stock ordered. Often they are in good standing locally

when they begin their advertising campaign, and to all appearances mean to do a fair business. So the job of "wiping them off the map" is not an easy one. There is no denying it to be the worst needed of any other reform in poultry journalism. This journal uses all known means to protect its readers and the patrons of its advertisers but it has been caught "napping" a few times. There is a difference between the regular fakir and the honest, sturdy poultry breeder who is slow in his payments, and too frequently expects to settle his accounts yearly. Modern poultrymen should have modern business methods and settle up monthly. A safe way and one that will remedy the evil completely but may occasionally work injury to an honest breeder would be to cut out every advertiser who does not settle every cent he owes at the end of each month.

* * * *

Coupons are coming in rapidly now every mail, and if you haven't gotten your fifteen, you should drop a card for a supply today. Or if you need another fifteen write for more. Distribute these coupons and help swell the circulation of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, and at the same time make \$2.25 for yourself. That 50,000 subscribers will come, but we want the help of every reader of this paper, and to get your help we want to "make it worth while." When you help us, you help yourself and the growth of your beloved industry. So get those coupons, and "get busy" for the industry we are all working to up-build—the raising of more and a higher class of poultry. Our motto is, "every new reader of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN a lover of pure bred poultry before a year passes."

* * * *

After this issue the price of small breeder cards will be increased from one cent to two and a half and two cents per word. Poultry papers with less circulation than **Breeder's Card Rate.** THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN receive this price and the trouble attached to these small ads is entirely too great to handle them at any profit at all when the price is only one cent per word. All existing contracts will be carried out at the old rate, of course.

WHITE WYANDOTTE SHAPE

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. ROBT. LIVINGSTON.

THE "Word on Wyandottes," by Mr. Hardin, in September number, can not pass without notice, and, if permitted, comment. In the first place, as an obscure member of the White Plymouth Rock Club, I want to say to every member that his article can not pass without the greatest worth to every White Plymouth Rock breeder. To the many inquiries we have as to what the difference is between the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, we always answer giving these differences, and as existing in the breeds, to the advantage of the Plymouth Rock as a general purpose fowl, for many places. But here is the point: Why should Mr. Hardin still hold to the Wyandottes? If desirable to have these changes in the White Wyandotte to simplify matters, just name them the Rose Comb Plymouth Rocks. If Mr. Hardin is to have the changing of the standard for this breed, there are not five judges in the country who throw a handkerchief over the head will be able to tell a White Plymouth Rock from a White Wyandotte.

If this should be done with the Wyandottes we can furnish a hundred birds that have been relegated to the utility flock, i. e. (not for breeding) that will be brought out quickly as ideal 95 to 98 scoring birds, and every single comb sport from the White Wyandottes can be thrown into the White Plymouth Rock pens as first class breeders.

Now, I heartily agree with Mr. Hardin as a matter of fancy as to his preference of the type he suggests—the size. To be sure the change as a typical one will have a tendency to delay the early egg production of the Wyandotte as now and put them to about the same time as usual for the Rocks again.

Just a suggestion to every one of the same opinion: Come over and join the White Plymouth Rock Club. Here it is already made to raise the ideal bird, except the comb, and that is of minor importance.

POULTRY ON THE FARM

N. A. KING, IN AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

WHY is it that the farmers of today, with their cheap feed and labor, do not spend more time and patience with their poultry? I wonder if it is because he thinks the little hen beneath his notice. If that is so, let me dispel that idea with a quotation from the *June Feather*. Under the heading, "The Value of the Hen," it says: "A list of benefits to mankind, the result of the 'prolific production of the American hen, was published some time ago. This list began with the statement that more mortgages had been removed from lands throughout the country as the result of the careful management of poultry than had ever been lifted by hogs or corn. Whether this be entirely true or not, it is at present an undisputed fact that the American hen produces over 250 millions of dollars worth of eggs per year, and more than this in market poultry. When the term hen is used in this connection, it means the egg-producing power of all kinds of domestic fowls, including ducks, geese and turkeys and their product sold for food in the market. The dairy products of the country is credited with 650 millions of dollars per annum. If there might be added to the previous figures about the American hen all the poultry of all kinds and their eggs that are produced upon small towns and village lots, the actual production would come very close to the dairy branch of our live stock."

The government tells us the poultry business of the United States pays 400 per cent profit per year, and in spite of all this a farmer will work from morning until night in the fields to gain a livelihood where if he would spend one-half the time with his chickens that he does with his cattle, he would be far better off at the end of the year. He will spend half a night fussing over a sick calf or pig that if when sold he would raise the same amount of fowls his profit would be double.

It seems the cold storage people are going to form a trust with the American hen, even if they did lose several millions of dollars last winter.

One newspaper, the *Cleveland Leader*, I believe discredits it. Among other things this paper says, "Hen the Foe of Trust Methods."

No fear of corner of produce market, say commission merchants here. Supply too great and too general to permit a merger.

"Clevelanders need never fear that the egg and butter market will be cornered. There isn't money enough in the banks and financial institutions of America to back a trust which would corner the produce market."

This was the declaration yesterday of A. R. Duncan, Jr., commission merchant. Duncan made the comment in referring to the report from New York City that a \$20,000,000 merger had been formed to handle butter, eggs, chickens and other general produce. He ridicules the idea that conditions will be materially affected by any trust designed to control prices of these products and says that the local market will not be affected.

"This talk of a merger has been on for two or three years," said Duncan, "but it was not until recently that the merger was effected. The goods of the merger are sold in this city, but this talk about the merger making prices cheaper for the consumer is all bosh. The prices are higher if anything. The trust controls a number of butter renovating factories, it is true, but it deals almost altogether in renovated butter and not in the higher grades.

"There will never be a trust in eggs because in Iowa alone \$12,000,000 worth of eggs are sold annually. In Ohio the record is almost as great, while five or six other states come close after.

"There are millions of dollars invested in the creamery business, much of which is controlled by farmers, which could not be got into a merger under any conditions. This merger may be all right to secure the necessary amount of produce needed in New York and other cities, but it will never become general."

F. C. Chapman, another commission merchant, says that a merger which would be big enough to affect prices would be impossible and that the idea would be altogether impracticable.

This country is too big to permit of such a thing and the amount which would have to be controlled is so great that such a thing could not be done effectively. At present prices are controlled by boards of trades and these serve a good purpose. When one stops to consider that the value of the egg crop is greater than that of the wheat crop it will readily be seen that any fear of a giant merger is groundless.

Other commission men questioned in regard to this merger said the ice and coal business may be cornered, but such a thing will never be said of the great American hen.

Trap Nests

Farming for June has the following to say about trap nests:

"While trap nests have been in vogue among poultry breeders for a number of years, their use seems to be something of a novelty to many people. Briefly, they are used for the purpose of learning which hens are the best layers, or to secure the eggs from any special hens. There are a large number of patterns, varying in some particulars, but the general idea of all is to trap the hen after she has laid her egg until the poultryman liberates her, he thus being able to credit each hen with her actual product. The hens should be banded and given numbers. By keeping tally one may learn which are the heavy layers and which are the 'loafers.' By selecting the former for breeders, the laying qualities of the flock may be steadily improved."

The use of trap nests necessitates attention to the flock several times a day to liberate the hens and to arrange the nests for the next occupant. We have not used them continuously for this reason. But we have used them enough to learn some very surprising facts. Late in summer we have found hens that had been laying since the previous winter, which were still shelling out twenty eggs or more each month. At the same time others in the flock, which from all appearances ought to be doing equally well were not laying enough eggs to pay for their feed. The trap nest is an important factor in the improvement of any flock.



A Pretty Group of White Wyandottes. Bred by T. L. Bayne, Russellville, Tenn.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS

Outline of Work at University of Tennessee Experiment Station

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will give from time to time the actual results with the flocks of poultry at the University of Tennessee Experiment Station. The following composed pens will be the subject of feeding tests for some months to come: Barred Plymouth Rocks, 12 hens and 1 cock; White Rocks, 12 hens and a cock; White Wyandottes, 12 hens and a cock; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 12 hens and a cock; White Rocks, Brown Orpingtons, 9 hens and a cock; Black Langshans, 4 hens and a cock; Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 11 hens and a cock; Single Comb White Leghorns, 12 hens and a cock.

These birds are kept in runs sown with orchard, blue, red top and perhaps other grasses. The runs are 20 x 200 feet. The shade was limited during the summer except in one or two pens. The houses have two compartments; one is closed up on all four sides, the other being opened to the South and covered only with wire netting. The closed part is used for laying room winter and summer; the open part is used for roosting room in summer and scratching shed in the winter. The houses are 12x14 feet and are divided into two equal compartments as above stated.

Cracked dry bone, oyster shell and mica crystal grit, have been before the fowls all summer in hopper feed boxes. Fresh water in drinking fountains is kept before them all the time, the fountains being washed and cleaned daily and new water supplied.

During the month of August, the time of heaviest moult-

ing, the feed was composed of equal parts corn, wheat, and oats fed in the morning by attendant, as much as the fowls would eat up clean being fed. At night the feed was one part of Swift's tankage to ten parts of wheat bran, fed dry in a feed box, as much being fed as the birds would eat up nicely. All were fed and treated alike.

During this month, August, the average number of eggs per hen was nine and one-half. The lowest egg yield was by the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, being seven and four-elevenths per hen; the highest egg yield was White Rocks, being twelve and seven-twelfths per hen. The average cost per dozen eggs was fifteen and nine-tenths cents per dozen; the lowest cost per dozen was the eggs from the Single Comb White Leghorns, being ten and one-fifth cents per dozen; the highest being the eggs from the Langshans at twenty-two and three-tenths cents per dozen.

All the pens except the Orpingtons, who exactly held their own, and the Single Comb White Leghorns, who gained one pound, lost in total weight, the twelve Barred and the White Rocks losing practically five pounds each to the pen.

Owing to the fact that we close our forms before the end of each month, it is impossible for the record to be given each subsequent month, and the reports given in these columns will be a month later.

The above outline of the feeding and work of the month of August is given to familiarize our readers with the work up to the present time. In the October issue, we will give the detailed reports of amount of feed per pen, number of eggs per pen, weight of eggs, cost of eggs, average eggs per hen, average cost of eggs per hen, and the total results for each pen, with such deductions as the facts seem to warrant. These figures above mentioned will be given in detail for all the pens for the months of September and October.



THE LIGHT BRAHMA

The Light Brahmas are among the old breeds of poultry, having been bred in the Old World centuries ago. New breeds almost innumerable have been produced, but none have withstood so many trying ordeals as this magnificent specimen of the race. New breeds come and go, but here is one that we have with us always. Through all ages the Brahmas have maintained a foremost position among thousands of admirers, and they yet continue to satisfy almost every one who has tried them.

A breed giving such universal satisfaction is bound to possess unusually superior qualities—qualities that are undisputed and rarely found in other varieties.

The Standard weight of the Light Brahma Cock is twelve pounds, while that of the hen is nine and one-half pounds. The hens are fair layers of large brown eggs, and despite their weight, make good mothers and care well for their broods. The cockerels are esteemed by many as the best for capons.

The illustration shows the symmetry and lordly carriage of these grand birds. They are easily kept, bear confinement well, and will thrive in small enclosures better than most breeds. A fence three or four feet high will generally be found sufficient to keep them.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT

A General Turkey Talk

I like to talk in a general way, especially so on the subject of poultry. My neighbors call me a "crank" and I admit it about poultry, for it is with them I spend most of my time and of course that that we are with most is what we love best, and will speak of most frequently.

At this time of the season we are anxiously waiting for our fowls to develop and put on their new dresses—after such a hard struggle through the heat of summer—and such a strain on their vitality for feather production. This is certainly the most trying time of their lives, and they should be cared for more than at any period. I have lost some very valuable turkeys during moulting season. Just before we see any signs of feathers they begin to get weak, their digestion becomes disordered, appetite fails and often they fall away and get very thin, and unless coaxed to eat, will refuse for days, thereby weakening feather production—slow growth of feather, and often late moult. When I see pin feathers make their appearance, I usually catch my turkeys and pull out the old feathers, and it will not be long before they will have on their pretty new coat ready to be scored or sent to the show rooms.

It has been my observation that we should select our turkey hens in the spring for the next fall shows, and let them carry the young turks. They come up with their bright new coats on a month earlier than other hens who have gone on in their egg business—through late spring and early summer—because they can't possibly have enough vitality to carry on both at once; so, for our fairs and early shows, the hens that carry the young turkeys are ready and by December or January we may select others out of the flock for shows at that time. I do not like the idea of showing one turkey to death, for turkeys can not bear confinement, and 'tis absolute punishment to confine them week after week in the show room—of different shows. I think it is perfectly right to come before the public in competition, and the stronger the better; if my turkey wins, in strong competition, I appreciate it the more. I like the score card system of judging, because we can then see the imperfections of our birds and mate them accordingly. I also like the scoring in the show room to be where the owner can see and hear it done. It is an object lesson to them, a lesson that we all should learn—that is to score our own birds impartially, as we would like to have judges do in the show room.

According to my judgment we should select our show birds, then select what show would be to our interest, and not exhibit at every show, just for the number of prizes we can get. But seek the strongest competition, where nothing but merit wins—and where the best judges are selected and your score card amounts to more than a mere card with a few

figures on it. I do not like to show young turkeys before December or January, as only a few days confinement checks their growth, and it takes them a month or two to overcome this confinement. If, however, they are allowed to grow on range until December or January, they are strong, their digestion in good shape and can take on dry food, without impairing their vitality.

My young turkeys are out of roost and gone ere I get a chance to see them—ramble all day, travel miles, but always come in home about sundown for their supper they are sure I have prepared for them, of skimmed milk mixed with one-third each of wheat and oats, in whole grain, thickened with shorts or corn meal. I usually scald oats to soften the chaff on outside, which sometimes if not softened will stick in throat and produce ulcers. They will follow one away off from among the chickens, and eat out of my hand, very much prefer it to eating on the ground, they all push in and get their share. I like to keep them gentle so they will not care to be handled, later—when they are ready for sale, and markings to be carefully examined, and described to customers as individuals.

* * *

Turkeys are only reared successfully where they can have free range. The breeding stock should be two-year-old hens mated with an early hatched and fully developed tom. The laying qualities of the hen are more affected by feed than in any other domestic fowl. If fed a little extra with table scrappings she will lay earlier and sit sooner. To tame the hen is not difficult; a sly morsel from the hand will cause her to linger near the house and lay in the nests of the common hens, thus saving many a weary tramp to find her eggs. These should be gathered each night and wrapped in cloths and stood on end, turning twice per week. She should not be allowed to set until she has laid her third litter. The eggs should be put under common hens, 9 or 10 under each. When hatched the hen should have a large airy coop that is rain proof, as dampness is fatal. If a square glass can be inserted to let in light and sunshine it will add to their comfort.

Freedom from insects can best be insured by dusting the poults well with insect powder that is fresh and strong, then wiping the hen's feathers with a cloth wrung dry as possible from kerosene, putting the young turks into baskets covered with a blanket to get rid of the lice while the hen is drying off. She can be well fed and watered meanwhile and put in the coop. Then take the poults one at a time from the basket and rub the top of the head and sides of the neck with sweet cream. This will bring to view any head lice that stick in the flesh and suck the blood, causing many deaths that are thought to be caused by disease. It needs a keen eye to see this form of vermin. They are a dark blue, sticking in the flesh, and are

often mistaken for pin feathers. When the feathers are wet with cream they can be picked off. I know of no ointment or powder that will kill them and not hurt the turk. The cream dries in a very short time.

The trying time with young turks is when the ground is soaked and dampness penetrates their house. If one has an airy, dry shed that is not infested with rats, it is just the place for them, but rats are very fond of young fowls. A large box in a woodshed where light can fall upon it will answer. Put in a little gravel and a lot of fine chaff. Before putting the hens and turks in, cover the box with an old screen door or window and they are safe from rats, cats and dampness. Change the litter each day and after all have drank remove the drinking cup. Have the outdoor coop scrubbed and dried before returning them to it. Also put it on a fresh grass plot. Confine the poults to a narrow run by setting up boards for a few days changing to fresh quarters often. When they are first let out with the hen do not let them go far but drive the hen in before the poults are tired; never let them out until the dew has dried.

For food, bread crumbs moistened and mixed with a little meat scrap and chopped onions will be best for two weeks. Then a bread made of equal parts of corn and oatmeal, sifted and baked into a cake with sour milk and soda and salt, just as if you were to eat it, moistening only the crust. Never give more than they will eat in three minutes. I think many turks are killed by over-feeding. As they grow older always feed at night so as to induce them to come home to roost. Make them set in a larger coop as soon as they become crowded. Do not confine to yards and feed all the old corn they will eat the last few weeks. The later hatched turks will be fit for market in February, when they bring a good price.

The farmer's wife should dress her own turkeys with such help as she can get on the farm. It is folly to pay a third party 4 or 5c per lb. for dressing them. The weight of the young turkeys will largely depend on the weight of the parents, other things being equal, and one should never breed from young, late-hatched or immature stock. A turkey hen has been known to lay until she was 6 or 7 years old, so it pays to feed high while laying. Never inbreed and, if possible, get toms from yards where wild birds are sometimes used to add hardness to the strain.—*Poultry.*

Mrs. Chugwater—"Josiah, I want to do something to encourage the hens to lay. Oughtn't we to take a poultry journal of some kind?"

Mr. Chugwater—"O, yes; subscribe for one if you want to. But I can tell you right now the hens will never look at it."

Provide plenty of fresh water and a variety of feed.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PROFITABLE FOWL

possible is what every one is looking for—Beauty and utility combined. My dear reader, if you will but stop and consider for a moment you will know that

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are the most beautiful and profitable fowl there is. If you want business birds for eggs and meat they excel everything. If you want birds young or old to win those coveted prizes at your fall or winter shows remember I can furnish you birds that will do the trick nicely for you. If you want selected breeders we have them galore; in fact, if you want

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD"

We have it as has been and is being demonstrated in every way possible. Send 3 two-cent stamps please for my FORTY-EIGHT PAGE CATALOG



PRIZE HEN, MARY E, VALUED \$1,000.00.
OWNER U. R. FISHEL.

It tells all about the U. R. Fishel White Rocks. My Special Sale List contains many bargains you should investigate. This is MAILED FREE. Address

U. R. FISHEL, = (Box H) = Hope, Ind.

BRIEF MENTION

Johnson City, Tenn., will have a show early in December. Dates, officers and judge not yet announced.

Aberdeen, Miss., will hold her sixth annual show January 1 to 14, 1907. F. J. Marshal, judge. This promises to be the best show ever held there. J. W. Eskridge is secretary.

The Monroe County, Tenn., Poultry Association will hold its third annual exhibition at Madisonville, Tenn., on November 14 and 15, 1906. Write R. F. Hudson for premium list.

One of Nashville's (Tenn.) most successful breeders of fine poultry is Mr. J. O. Norton. He has an especially fine lot of White Plymouth Rocks this year and can quote you interesting prices on good birds.

Furgeson's Wyandotte Yards, New Middleton, Tenn., breeds those two popular varieties, White and Silver Wyandottes. Mr. L. Furgeson, the proprietor, will be glad to quote you prices on either stock or eggs, of strictly high class stuff.

Poultrymen are folks that "want to know" and hence the offer of the Corno Mills, East St. Louis, Ill., to quote prices on their All-grain No-grit Corno Hen Feed and Corno Chick Feed delivered at your railroad station particularly appeals to our readers. These mills offer their excellent feeds delivered at your freight station at prices that will open your eyes how they can put up the high class of product they do under their written guarantee of purity and satisfaction at such prices. Their offer of three 100 pound sacks of feeds as a starter is certainly so attractive that we hope

each of our poultry raisers will avail themselves of this opportunity to try these excellent feeds. Read their large advertisement in this issue. Be sure to write them for quotations to your own freight station.

Your attention is called to Mr. J. L. Ressler's Roosting and Feeding Trough devices for exterminating all kinds of vermin on fowls. His device is highly recommended and has proven a success wherever tried. Write him at Salem, Ohio, for prices and save your fowls useless worry with mites and lice.

"Hancock George," owned by W. J. Hunter, Johnson City, Tenn., is a finely marked extra intelligent Scotch Collie dog of the best breeding. He shows all the quick alertness of the well bred Collie, and has some of the strongest blood lines in the country behind him.

The Silver Laced is one of the popular breeds of ten years ago that continues in public favor, and J. A. Muecke, Jr., Kingston, Tenn., "The Dutchman with a Square Deal," wants to know your name and address if you are interested in this good old-fashioned breed. Don't fail to let him hear from you if interested.

I have just looked over THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN and I must congratulate you on its work. It is certainly doing good work in our field that so much needs it at present. I carefully read over every copy and only wish I had time to give you an article occasionally. I can't do so, but I enjoy reading what others have to say. We have raised about four thousand birds this season of ten varieties. I have never had them do better, most of them

being about two-thirds to full grown now. We have had to work them pretty nicely to keep them from laying too early. Lots of them have been laying in spite of all I could do, but they are growing and doing fine.—Loring Brown, Smyrna, Ga.

Rhode Island Reds have sprung into popular favor within the last few years and now that the Rose Comb variety has been admitted to the Standard the demand for them will increase more than ever. Mr. O. H. C. Rogers, Route 6, Knoxville, Tenn., has a fine lot of very choice youngsters for sale and he can suit you in the best of stock.

Erhard & Waggoner, Nashville, Tenn., carry a complete line of poultry supplies and feeds. These gentlemen are making a specialty of handling feeds for poultry raisers and being centrally located can save you money on your feeds as they buy in car lots. Ask them for quotations on anything in the poultry supply or feed line that you wish to buy.

Your special attention is called to the ad. this month of Mrs. W. R. Madden, Knoxville, Tenn., who breeds strictly first class exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks. We take pleasure in publishing the photo this month of Mrs. Madden's first cock at Knoxville's last show. This bird is one of the best barred specimens ever shown in the South. Mrs. Madden has a very fine lot of youngsters as well barred as he is. Her birds are royally bred and will reproduce their kind. You will do well to secure some stock from her for exhibition purposes or for foundation stock. She has some cockerels that will do to head any pen in the land.



Buy Your Fruit Trees Direct from Our Nursery and Save Agent's Commission

We have a general line of all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Our Nursery is free from San Jose scale. Send us a list of your wants and we will quote you our very best prices. Apple, Peach and Mulberry Trees a specialty

Knoxville, Tenn., July, 1906.

Dear Reader:

We have bought the Russian Mulberry and plum trees from the Robbins Nursery Co. for our poultry farm, and we think every one who is in the poultry business should have mulberries and plums for their chickens. We can highly recommend the Robbins Nursery Co. to any one who should want to buy anything in fruit line to be an honest and reliable firm.

Yours truly,

The Industrious Hen.

Robbins Nursery Co., R. F. D. No. 2, Powell Station, Tenn.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY)

Farm Raised, vigorous birds from the best parent stock obtainable

I have some choice **B. P. Rocks**, breeders and young stock, at prices that will move them. These birds must go.

I shall only breed the Whites in the future.

D. P. Walker

Route 1

Sweetwater, Tenn.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS B. P. ROCK CHICKENS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS

"Goliath," at 19 months old, weighed 48 lbs., scored 97½ points, won first prize at Nashville show, January, 1906; also two specials for largest fowl in show. I also won 4th hen and 4th pullet, score 95 points. At North Alabama show, December, 1905, I won 1st on yearling cock "Goliath," 2nd on yearling hen, special \$5.00 on pair, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, special \$5.00 on young pair. Goliath heads my flock of breeding females, 1906, six of which are daughters of "Jumbo Jim," the 47 pound, 18 months old tom that won 2nd prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. I also have 1st and 2nd prize winning pullets at Columbia, Tenn., in my flock. I carry B. P. R. chickens of best prize winning blood—Bradley Bros. and Sid Conger strain direct. Young and old stock for sale. Patronage solicited and everything guaranteed as represented. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER

R. F. D. No. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.

THE GAINES WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BRED TO WIN—AND DO IT

You would probably buy the Gaines White Rocks if you could take them in your hand and see their immaculate white plumage, their unusual beauty, style and vigor.

ONLY 50 BEAUTIFUL COCKERELS LEFT FOR SALE.

10 of them sons of Bob and Alice White. No more Females for sale this year.

Send for FREE Circular, which gives a list of my winnings.

If birds I ship do not please you, return them **AT ONCE. YOUR MONEY BACK** and I stand express charges **BOTH WAYS.**

E. H. Gaines, Prop'tr, GAINES' POULTRY YARDS, Gaffney, S. C.

SANDY RUN POULTRY YARDS

W. D. HARRILL & CO., Props. - - - Ellenboro, N. C.

Breeders of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Part-ridge and Buff Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Belgian Hares.

We have won this season at Atlanta, Charleston, Raleigh and Charlotte, on our birds 43 1st prizes, 32 2d, 27 3d, besides scores of specials. Prices of eggs \$2.50 per 15. We have a few good cockerels for sale, including the 1st and 4th prize winning Part-ridge Wyandotte ckl. at Raleigh, also 1st, 2d and 3d at Charlotte, price \$5 to \$10 each.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Fox Hall Poultry Farm, Route 2, Norfolk, Va., carry all the leading American breeds, and have Leghorns, Orpingtons and leading imported strains. They have over 3,000 well bred birds on their farm of 250 acres devoted to poultry. They will be pleased to correspond with you and supply you with their strains.

* * *

E. L. Doak, the White Wyandotte breeder, Nashville, Tenn., has a very choice lot of birds of the very best breeding. Mr. Doak is a gentleman that will take pleasure in giving you the very best treatment, and anything he tells you you may depend upon as being just that way. Be sure to get his quotations if you want something good in White Wyandottes.

* * *

F. H. Russell, Wakeman, Ohio, breeder of Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, won at Wellington, Ohio, in Single Comb Browns, 1st hen, 2nd cockerel, and special on hen; on Single Comb Whites, 1st hen, 2nd cock, and special on hen. At the Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio, on Single Comb Browns, 1st cock, 1st pullet, and second pen; in Single Comb White, 1st cockerel and 2nd pen.

* * *

W. J. Hunter, Johnson City, Tenn., has one hundred very fine S. C. White Leghorn pullets and a few cocks and cockerels that he will close out at a special price, as he is going to breed Rhode Island Reds exclusively after this year. These pullets are all well culled down and only the best has been selected from a large flock. He also has some prize winning hens of the same breed to sell, including his Bristol winners.

* * *

The date of the opening of the Winter Course in Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., as been changed from the first week in January to December the 6th in order to let the students who have completed the course begin three or four weeks earlier in the spring, the time thus gained being worth very much more in the spring than in the fall of the year, especially for the students who live in the South. The length of the course has also been increased from eleven to twelve weeks.

* * *

The ninth annual exhibition of the Northern Oklahoma Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Incorporated, will be held at Ponca City, Okla., December 18th to 22nd, inclusive. Judge M. S. Fite, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been employed to play the ribbons. This association has been having very successful shows and the prospects are more flattering this year than ever. Write J. Flem Smith, Secretary, Ponca City, Okla., for catalog and premium list.

* * *

One of the oldest firm of poultry breeders in the entire South is the well known firm of Hutcheson & Lamar, of Crystal Springs, Miss. Judge N. L. Hutcheson is a poultry breeder of twenty-five years experience and one of the most popular judges that makes the Southern circuit of shows. He is a native of Tennessee, but has been a Mississippian for many years. Mr. S. C. Lamar is a Barred Rock specialist who knows these birds, and how to mate them to produce show birds for the fastest company, or your money back. We are glad to get advertisement from young breeders, but feel especially proud to get business from such successful breeders of poultry as Messrs. Hutcheson & Lamar.

Ten drops of sulphate of magnesia in a pint of drinking water is a good remedy for constipation in fowls.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE

IN BREEDING

Barred Rocks

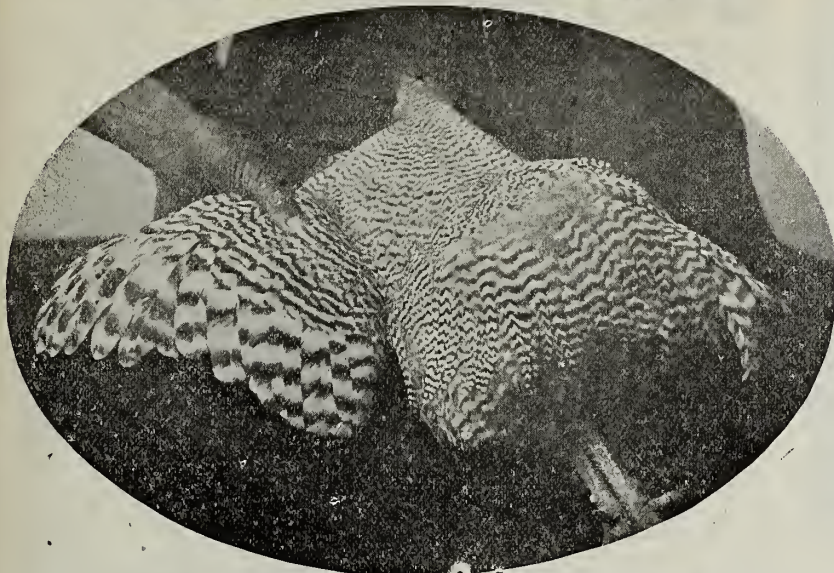
**HIGH CLASS BREEDERS
A SPECIALTY**

**400 Youngsters From 1906
Matings**

**Show Birds for the Fastest
Company or your money back**

**PERSONAL ATTENTION
TO YOUR WANTS**

**HUTCHISON & LAMAR
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI**



"Hero" Heads Pen No. 3. Best Colored Cock South.

BRIEF MENTION

Monroe, La., Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold first annual show December 6, 7 and 8, 1906. H. W. Blanks, judge. Four valuable cups have already been offered and prizes to the amount of \$500 will be awarded. Cash premiums of \$100.00 will be paid. "Ivory Soap" special and fifteen fine birds will be given at this show as special prizes. Write E. S. Aby, Monroe, La., for premium list.

The catalog and prize list of the second annual exhibition of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association to be held at Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1906, is to hand. A. W. Warfield is president of this association, C. P. Hatcher, vice-president, and R. S. Hopkins, secretary, while the judges this year will be Judge F. J. Marshall, of Atlanta, Ga., and Judge W. F. Maury, of Chattanooga, Tenn. This association's large 63 page catalog shows the healthy condition the poultry industry enjoys in Middle Tennessee. Catalog upon application to R. S. Hopkins, Secretary, Columbia, Tenn.

Painting is an important item for this time of the year and there are no better paints than those put up by the Sunrise Paint Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Their goods are a class that will wear longest and look nicest of any kind on the market today. In this issue they make a special offer to prepay their goods to your own depot and at a price that will save you money over your local dealer's prices. The Sunrise paints are of such a high quality that they will do to use on the finest buildings and finishings and the prices are so low that you can afford to use them. Don't fail to investigate their special terms to you and deliver the paints themselves.

The Winter Course in Poultry Culture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., begins this year December 6th and ends February 27th, in order to give students four weeks earlier in the spring to begin operations. Cornell, under Prof. James E. Rice, is giving a very comprehensive and practical course in poultry culture, including both instruction in practical work and also general poultry lectures. Each student has a flock of 25 or 30 fowls and is required to give them attention, keeping a record of the feed and cost of same with results of the flock. The outlook is that the institution will not be able to accommodate late comers and application should be made early by those who desire to attend.

BUY the BEST to BREED FROM

250 ACRES DEVOTED TO POULTRY

EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$2 for 15; \$10 Per 100

Select American and Imported Strains. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas. We breed only thoroughbred poultry. Write your wants.

FOX HALL POULTRY FARM

R. F. D. No. 2, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA



BROWN LEGHORNS

YEARLING COCKS and HENS FOR SALE

A number of Cockerels and Pullets from Prize Winners are now ready to ship. *Ask for Circulars*

OUR PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU

M. S. COPELAND, Powell's Station, Tenn.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGES

26 Colleges in 15 States; \$300,000.00 Capital; established 17 years. Diploma from D. P. B. C. represents in business what Harvard's and Yale's represent in literary circles. Three months' instruction under our ORIGINAL

and COPYRIGHTED methods are equal to six months elsewhere. Catalogue will convince you that D. P. B. C. is THE BEST. Send for it. We also teach by mail successfully or refund money. Write for prices on Home Study.

Address J. F. DRAUGHON, Pres., at either place.

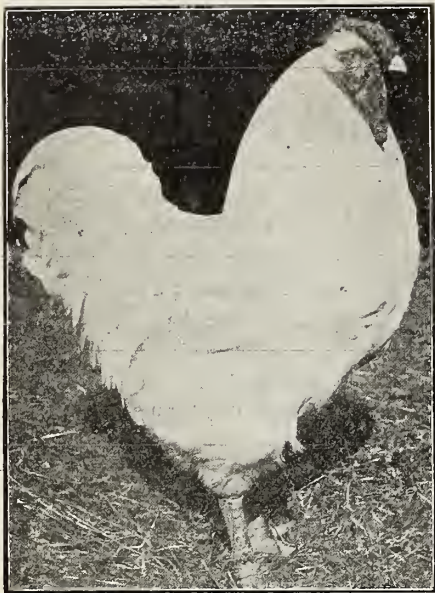
**KNOXVILLE
RALEIGH
COLUMBIA**

\$50

**POSITION
\$35 to \$50 a month
secured or money
refunded.**

\$50

**NASHVILLE
ATLANTA
MONTGOMERY**



(Not Faked) 1st Prize

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS

WHITE WYANDOTTES

PULLETS \$2.00 and UP. COCKERELS \$3.00 and UP

The matings that produced these birds comprised the choice of our many Prize Winners and those too good to risk at the shows. Nearly all over standard weight, and white, vigorous and healthy. Their forte is laying—Fine large family eggs. **Try a Pen.** We know them to be a profitable strain. :: :: We have discarded all the Leghorns because these and

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are Busiest at the Egg Basket

Pullets and Cockerels, Prices, same as above

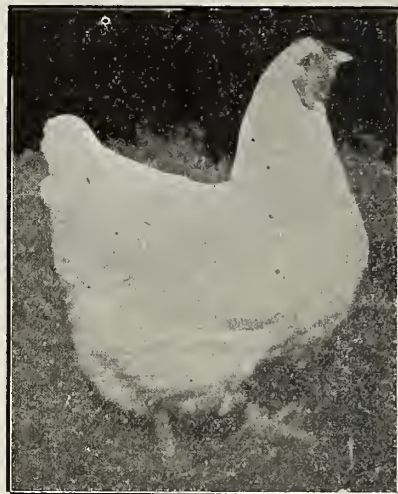
These birds are produce of matings of the "BILTMORE" strain, so well known to many and so long successful at the best shows. They run over standard weight, are "barred to the skin" and if egg production counted at the shows, we could take

All 1st Prizes at All the Shows

A FEW YEARLINGS FOR MATING

NOTICE:—Do not wait until January to order eggs if wanted the same month. Will have eggs for hatching to furnish January 1st, by the setting or 100 @ \$2 to \$5 per setting, incubator eggs \$10 per 100, and you may be practically sure of them by ordering up to Dec. 1st. Carefully packed. We are adding between 150 and 200 acres to the Poultry department at Biltmore, but that will not help us this season to care for delayed orders. :: We can ship you an incubator—the kind we use—at the time we ship the eggs, and save you considerable freight. We have brooders too—both "Cyphers"—in fact anything a poultryman needs. Write us. Will cheerfully advise you though not ready to place your order. Address us **"POULTRY," Biltmore, N. C.**

J. ROBT. LIVINGSTON, Supt.



(Not Faked) 2nd Prize

POULTRY FENCING

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

ELWOOD WOVEN WIRE FENCE
POULTRY NETTING, or any kind
of Wire Fencing :: :: :: ::

HARDWARE

McClung, Buffat & Buckwell
KNOXVILLE, TENN.



White Plymouth Rocks (EXCLUSIVELY)

I have hatched off as many chicks as I can well take care of, and will sell eggs the balance of the season at \$2.00 per setting. Now is your chance to get some good eggs for little money. A fine lot of youngsters coming on and getting ready for the Fall shows and will as usual take their share of the ribbons as they have always done.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Green Grove Fruit & Poultry Farm

GEO. DARWIN, Proprietor

FARLEY, ALABAMA

East Tennessee Poultry Show

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the East Tennessee Poultry Association, the following committees were appointed for the coming show, which will be held December 11-14, 1906:

Press and Advertising—J. C. White, R. P. Williams and J. T. Oates.

Railroad Rate—D. M. Owens, Reese V. Hicks and R. B. Ragsdale.

Entertainment—L. B. Audigier, T. L. Bayne, W. R. Madden and H. A. Morgan.

Transfer and Express—Joe L. Knox, C. N. Bentley, W. M. Roddy.

On account of ill health, J. Lake Hackney resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and John T. Oates was elected in his stead.

The Committee on Railroad Rates reports that a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been obtained from all railroads for the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina.

Work has begun on the annual catalog and the outlook is very bright for the best show ever held in Knoxville.

Chickens of different ages should not be allowed to run together, as the younger ones will not get enough to eat.

**BOOKKEEPING
AND SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL
BOOKKEEPING**
Knoxville Business College

Address Dept. 16. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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Brother 1st., 1st Cock, Knoxville

MADDEN'S BARRED ROCKS

RICHEST BLOOD IN THE SOUTH

Cockerel Pen

Headed by Brother 1st, 1st Cock, Knoxville, Tenn., January 1906. Brother 1st Cockerel, Providence, R. I.; 2d Cockerel, Boston, Mass.

Pullet Pen

Headed by Bradley Lee, Brother to Females 1st and 2d pens, Madison Square Garden, New York, '06

Winnings Knoxville Show January, 1906; 1st Cock, 1st, 2d Hens; 2d, 4th Pullet, 2d Cockerel, 3d Cockerel Tie, 2d Pen

Eggs, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. Stock For Sale.

MRS. W. R. MADDEN

Old Phone 2545

South Knoxville, Tennessee

Keep Your Fowls Tame

It is entirely possible to drive the profit out of a flock of hens by stoning and pelting them every time they get into mischief. Be quiet in your manner if you wish to be successful with hens.

Make fowls feel that, when you are present, there is a protector among them, not something that is likely to scare or harm them. The only way you can keep your fowls on good terms with you, is by keeping on good terms with them.

Only a few days ago I read an article in one of our prominent agricultural weeklies in which the writer said: "If your hens collect in the barn, or any place where their presence is not desired, they can be quickly expelled by throwing an empty bushel sack up in the air, allowing it to settle over them." The advice is bad and should not be followed. You will lose more money by following it than by allowing the fowls to remain where they are. But neither extreme is necessary; go at matters in a common-sense manner, and chase the fowls as gently as possible.—R. B. Sando.

We do not believe that we can feed so as to make all kinds of hens lay. There are some hens that will not lay many eggs no matter how they are fed. But we can so feed that the fowls will not have their feed as an actual obstacle to laying. It is our observation that the maturity and vigor of the hens are the chief things that have to do with a large egg production. We must so feed that the fowls will be kept in a thriving condition and that their digestive organs will not be compelled to do a great deal of unnecessary work. We find that variety counts for a great deal. All of the following feeds are good if fed each in small quantities: Corn, wheat, buckwheat, oats, barley, linseed meal, gluten meal, meat and bone, alfalfa, clover, beets, cabbage and rape. We might add others but these are the principal ones. If a mixture is fed we are likely to get the protein and fat formers about right in proportion. One of the best ways to help the birds produce eggs is to allow them to hunt for bugs and pick green stuff as much as possible.—Exchange.



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White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

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311 Meeting St. CHARLESTON, S. C.



No. 6: Score 93. Egg Record 197.

A HAPPY COMBINATION FOR UTILITY, FINE POINTS, PLEASURE BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN of WHITE WYANDOTTES

What we are all after, the ideal combination of heavy layers and prize winners—I've got them

At Knoxville show I won 3rd Cock, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd and 4th Hen, 4th Pen. At Bristol show I won 1st Cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Hen; 2nd Cockerel; 1st and 3rd Pen. Five Hens shown scored 95½, 95½, 95, 94½, 93½. Average egg record 197.

Eggs \$2.00 a Setting, \$8.00 per 100

T. L. BAYNE, Russellville, Tenn.

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Is an absolutely pure
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grains, free from dirt
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Its superiority over all
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MAKERS OF

THE FEED THAT IS ALL FEED

East St. Louis, Illinois

Pigeons For Profit

Watch for mopish pigeons.
The less the eggs are handled during
incubation the better the chances of suc-
cess.

Barrenness is not common among
Homers.

Do not divorce a pair that have been
doing well.

It is very poor economy to feed
"cheap" grain.

Musty or weevil-eaten grain acts like
poison. Beware of it.

During breeding season pigeons drink
a great deal of water.

Pigeons are fond of lime mortar, such
as is used for foundation walls.

Thomas Wright, the pigeon expert,
says that he believes in shutting pigeons
up quite close at night; and, if the lofts
are kept as clean as they should be, there
is no need of freezing the birds for the
sake of ventilating a beastly coop. He
says that he never knew of any draw-
backs to overtake the enterprise of a
man who in no way shirks what every
dumb creature is entitled to—proper at-
tention.

The common belief that pigeons are
destructive to gardens is not borne out
by facts. Their beaks are not like that
of the crow, to enable them to dig with;
neither have they feet like the fowl to
scratch with. Pigeons simply walk over
the surface of the ground and pick up
what is in plain sight, which consists
principally of weed seeds. Strictly speak-
ing, they do more good in this direction
than harm.

It costs about five cents a month for
feed for each breeding pigeon in the
loft.

It is reported that 50,000 squabs are
weekly consumed in San Francisco and
vicinity.

Mr. Harrison, an English authority,
says that a pair of pigeons consume, on
an average, a little over a pint of grain
per week.

When dysentery is noticed, put ten
drops of laudanum into a quart of
drinking water.

According to Lewis Wright, it was
Tegetmeier, the well-known English pig-
eon expert, who gave the Antwerp the
title of Homer.

Hemp seed should be fed cautiously,
as when fed too freely there is a tendency
of the bird to drop its plumage. One or
two handfuls a day to fifty pigeons would
be about the right quantity.

For diarrhea, give a few drops of
castor oil; remove birds to a warm place.

A good preparation with which to
bathe the legs of the birds in case of
lameness, is one-third solution of tincture
of arnica to two-thirds water.

If the birds are "going light," pull
out all the tail feathers, and give each
patient five drops of cod-liver oil night
and morning.

Some pigeon men claim that white
plumage birds are more delicate than
colored or parti-colored. Why should
that be so?—*Farm Journal*.

Save the droppings from the poultry
yard, and after mixing with an equal
amount of soil apply to the orchard and
garden crops.—*Stockman and Farmer*.

Oyster shell or mortar lime are the
best form of lime for poultry. Grit
should be in easy access all the time.

AMERICA'S BEST

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White Wyandottes

Eggs and Stock for sale
at all seasons

M. D. ANDES

BRISTOL, - TENNESSEE

CAPON TOOLS



CAPONS bring the largest profits
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Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instruc-
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showing farms and plantations from \$10 per acre up.
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Hogs. Write for prices.

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BRED TO WIN

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PULASKI, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1906.
Dear Sir:—Out of the 26 eggs I purchased of you I got 26 chicks,
11 of them were pullets, and yesterday I got 11 eggs, and get from 6 to
10 eggs every day. Yours truly,
THOS. WILDER.

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Won 1st cock, 1st hen, 2d cockerel, 2d and 4th pullets, 2d pen,
Knoxville Show, Jan., 1906. Competing with all Reds—both
Rose and Single Comb. No Eggs until January 1

R. F. D. 6

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Knoxville, Tenn.

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Have again proven their superior qualities at the big Missouri State Show, Dec. 12 to 16, 1905. In hot competition, 107 in class, I won 1st and 4th Pen, 1st, 3rd and 4th Pullet, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Cock and 3rd Hen; also Club Special for best Pen, Pullet and Cockerel. If you want the up-to-date kind, write me. Fine breeding or show birds in pairs, trios or pens, properly mated, at prices you can pay. Eggs from my Exhibition Matings will bring you winners. \$2.50 for 15, \$7.00 for 50, or \$12.50 for 100. Columbian Wyandottes—My stock of this variety is strictly first-class. 1st Ck'l, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet, at Mo. State Show, Dec., 1905. Eggs \$5 per 15. HENRY C. NOLL, Box A, Dalton, Mo.

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The Moulting Season

At no time during the year are fowls under so heavy a drain upon their vigor as during the moulting season. At this period, if there is any weakness among individuals of the flock, it is pretty sure to manifest itself. Unless the fowls receive proper food and attention, poor after results may follow in lack of egg production, or weakness in the chicks from that stock the following year. Fowls are also more susceptible to the attacks of lice and mites during this time.

During the molt, egg production falls off, or practically ceases for awhile. Owing to the decrease in egg production, there is sometimes a tendency toward a diminished interest in the poultry on the farm, and they are left pretty much to themselves, and yet at no time can right care and attention be bestowed to better advantage than during the moulting season.

Fowls on free range are able to do with less attention than those in yards because of the variety of food they pick up, in the worms and insects. Still, they would do much better for their owner, if he gave them more attention. It is well to remember which hens moult early, and dispose of the late moulting birds when the time comes to kill or sell.

I find that by keeping the fowls in a fairly warm house and feeding well with the right kind of food at about moulting time, that they will moult easily and at the right season. Fowls that roost on trees or in sheds exposed to the winds, are apt to moult much later. I believe forcing an extra early moult has grave disadvantages. The production of an entirely new coat of feathers requires the consumption of a great deal of the right kind of food. Of this food, I consider sunflower seeds and beef scraps or insects, worms, etc., highly important. Sunflowers are easily grown and their seed can be used to great advantage during the moult. The oil in the seed is considered good, not only for the growth of feathers, but also to put upon these a fine gloss without giving the creamy tinge, in white varieties of fowls, which corn is apt to cause at times. Fowls in yards should have plenty of meat, either in the form of scraps or meal during this period; those on free range do not need so much.

During the moulting season, heavy feeding can be given with little danger of any of the fowls becoming too fat and will have a tendency to make them moult freely, easily and quickly. I do not mean by this, to keep the fowls yarded and feed heavily with corn as the principal food, for this also will tend to make them moult late, but by giving them a variety of grain, oats being especially good in this respect, and the foods mentioned above, best results are obtained.

The main thing to bear in mind are to have the fowls in a comfortable, warm house, to feed well, to let them get insects, etc., or supply this animal food with meat in some form, to feed sunflower seeds or else small quantities of oil meal, to use oats with the other grains and carefully to watch the fowl during the time, and notice those which moult early or late, and help those that moult hard by penning them by themselves and giving them special attention.—Orange Judd Farmer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COMB.

I send herewith a cut of a Single Comb Brown Leghorn comb, and according to my idea it contains six points. Is this a correct comb for a Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerel? C. F. M., Nashville, Tenn.

Ans.—The five points numbered by you are known as points and the back of the comb, which you have numbered as the sixth point, is known as the blade and does not count as a point. The comb you send cut of is a correct Single Comb Brown Leghorn comb, five points and the blade being the required number.

TOO FEW POINTS ON COMB.

How much is counted off a Single Comb Brown Leghorn for defective comb, say one point of the comb gone? C. F. M., Nashville, Tenn.

Ans.—The Standard provides that half a point shall be deducted from the value of the specimen for each point too few or too many in the Single comb varieties. A bird with one point off his comb would therefore be cut, as it is termed, one-half a point for that defect.

BEST INCUBATORS.

What make of incubators do you think is the best, taking all things into consideration? J. W. S., Roswell, Ga.

Ans.—Any of the standard makes of incubators will prove successful if given proper attention. It would be difficult to point out the "best" breed of chickens, and so it would of incubators. It depends largely on the "man behind the gun;" one man will succeed with one kind of chickens, another man will make better success with some other breed, while a third party will beat them both with the third breed, yet if they would swap breeds all would prove failures. So it is with incubators. Our advice to you is to write to the incubator manufacturers who you will notice are advertising in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, get their catalogs, read them carefully, study what they say about their methods and plans for producing artificial incubation, and then order a good standard priced incubator from the firm that impresses you with the best plans and system of incubation. The chances are that you will make a success running this machine because you will believe in the methods of that incubator maker, and hence give your machine attention with understanding.

MATING TO TWO YEAR OLD COCK.

I have about thirty R. I. Red pullets that I am thinking of mating to a two year old cock. Would you advise this step? G. R. K., Fruitdale, Ala.

Ans.—It is not good policy to inbreed that closely nor is it good practice to mate to birds that are old unless the cock possesses especial vigor or some special points of excellence you wish to perpetuate. Again, thirty pullets are too many to allow to mate with one cock. Ten is

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Cochins, White Leghorns, and White Plymouth Rocks. Place your order quick and avoid the rush.

The World's Undisputed Champions, Developed by Careful Selection from Foundation Stock of First Prize Winners. Bred for Vigor, Beauty of Shape and Laying Qualities, True Winners of the Blue

Greatest winners at the Great Hagerstown Show, 1904 and 1905, where I won in 1904 more prizes than all other competitors combined, including the Silver Cup for Best Minorcas in the show, and again in 1905 in competition with World's Fair Winners I won the 1st, 2d, and 3d Pens, 2d and 5th Cocks, 3d Hen, 5th Pullet and 5th Cockerel in Blacks, including the Silver Cup for Best Minorca; Pen in show, also Cornell Special; in Whites I won 1st and 2d Pens, 2d and 5th Cocks, 2d and 3d Pullets, and First White Cochins Pen. Therefore Don't Waste Money and Time as well on cheap stock, but begin with the best by placing your orders with me for anything in Black or White Minorcas, Buff or White



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Montgomery, Dec., 1905, Grand Sweepstake, \$50.00 for two highest scoring pens in show, Silver cup for ten best Brown Leghorns. Alabama State Fair, October, 1905, Special for ten best Leghorns in show. Birmingham, 1904, Special for ten best Leghorns in show. Montgomery, January, 1905, Silver cup for ten best Leghorns. Huntsville, 1904, Special on display. At five shows won over 100 prizes.

Stock for sale EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Agent for Conkey's Roup cure and Cornell Incubator and Brooders.

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Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches.

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Breeders of High Class Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes.

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Ours is the largest and most extensive Poultry Plant in South Carolina. It will pay you to visit our place.

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BRED TO WIN

S. C. Brown and White Leghorns

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BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Second Pen, at the
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E. E. CARTER, 967 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.

White Plymouth Rocks (Exclusively)

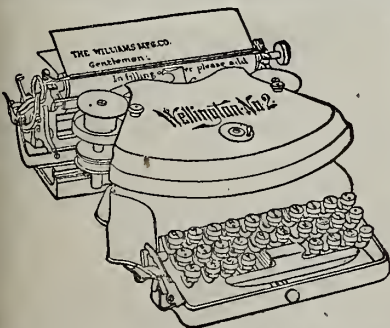
Hardy, Vigorous, Farm Raised. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Eggs \$2 per Setting

JOE KNOTT, R. F. D. No. 2, Knoxville, Tenn.

WHY NOT

Come to the fountain for your stock and eggs? My winnings at four shows, including Atlanta, Ga., 40, and 16 first, more than all of my competitors. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Some fine cockerels and good breeding pullets for sale. Address the

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—John Wanamaker

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nearer the right number but fifteen may be allowed to an extra vigorous male. We are aware that it is claimed by some that a cock is a better breeder at two than one year old, but personal experience and the consensus of opinion is to the contrary.

HOW TO BEGIN POULTRY RAISING.

I wish to enter upon practical poultry raising and would thank you for any suggestions how best to start out to make a successful poultryman in after years. J. J. R., Boston, Mass.

Ans.—About the best way is to read carefully the various poultry journals for some months. Decide what breed, selecting only one is preferable, you wish to raise and buy ten or twenty pullets and one or two cockerels of some reliable breeder. In buying don't be afraid to buy good stock, not necessarily high priced or fancy show winners, but good pure bred of some good strain. Begin the work of practical poultry raising yourself with these fowls, caring for them, etc., yourself. As you learn the business you can increase your flock as you can make it pay. Build up from the ground. Poultry culture, while much can be learned from papers and books, yet must be largely obtained from experience. It is true that many beginners do well from the beginning but such cases are due more to good fortune where the business is entered upon extensively rather than the skill of the poultry raiser. Of course any one with common sense can rear a small flock as above mentioned, if that sense is used in connection with a pair of good eyes.

Simple Method With Fowls

Methods of poultry keeping are being greatly simplified, and much that was once considered necessary is now "cut out" as useless. It has also been found that many more fowls can be kept with profit on a given area than was once supposed possible. Free range, or even large yards, are no longer considered necessary by some experts, who have demonstrated that a large number of fowls can be kept on a comparatively small area if conditions are made right.

Prof. Gowell, of the Maine experiment station, on his own farm, kept 2,000 pullets in one house, on an area 400x200 feet, or a little over two acres. Each fowl had four space feet of house room, which would naturally be considered rather limited quarters, and was only made possible by having them in large flocks and a curtain front house. These pullets laid from 600 to 900 eggs per day during December and January. If 2,000 laying hens can, as has been demonstrated, be successfully kept on about two acres of land, then five acres are capable of supporting a complete plant for 2,000 hens and the growing stock to renew the layers, and such a plant, with proper management, should pay from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per annum net profit. It is only necessary that the man have the ability.—*Poultry Standard*.

Little Amzi (who has an inquiring mind)—"Do you s'pose, Uncle Bill, that a hen knows the difference between a real egg and a wooden one?" Uncle Bill Biderback—"Sartin she does, Amzi. Ye never heard of a hen layin' a wooden egg, did ye?"—*Town Topics*.

Grading Cream]

The establishment of creameries has done much to put the dairy business on a stable and profitable basis as well as to provide consumers with a uniform quality of good butter. The introduction of the hand separator, by enabling the farmer to feed skim-milk in prime condition and minimizing transportation expense, has also done much for the business. This has not been without a drawback, however, in that the separated cream is not always kept under proper conditions, and that delivered to the creameries differs greatly in quality. When all are paid the same rate for butter fat there is no incentive to careful preservation of the cream. At the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas, a system of grading cream was adopted about two years ago, the price paid varying with the quality of the cream. This has resulted in great improvement in the cream delivered and enables the butter maker to do his part better. Bulletin No. 135, "Grading Cream," treats of this subject and can be obtained by addressing the Station as above.—From Kansas Bulletin No. 135.

To Tell the Egg's Age

A simple method of finding out the age of an egg is by means of the air space which is situated towards the broad end of the shell. If the egg is held up between the hands before a light in a dark room the air space can be easily discerned and by its size the age can be determined. In a perfectly fresh egg the air space is very small, but as age increases it extends, until when the egg is three weeks old the air space occupies about a sixth of the entire contents. With practice the age can be told to within twenty-four hours.—*Agricultural Economist*.

Mite Remedy

For mites paint inside of hen houses with Portland cement and skim milk, filling all crevices in wall, and ceiling. The worst places may be daubed full of pine or gas tar. Destroy their breeding and hiding retreats. Fill groove with coal oil on upper side of perch just before fowls go to roost. If perches are removable pour coal oil over them and touch a match. Spray during the day with some preparation like good proprietary lice killer. Cleanse the floor often and saturate that also.—*E. E. Hollenbeck*.



Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

MRS. J. A. MARTIN, Johnson City, Tenn.,

Breeds the Winners in S. C. Buff Orpingtons

1st and 3rd Cockerel, 1st and 4th Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pen, at Knoxville, Tenn., show, January, 1906.

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HILL TOP POULTRY FARM

White Wyandottes, of Most Popular Strain in America

Those wanting first-class stock and eggs are invited to write or call on

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IF BLUE RIBBON QUALITY IS WHAT YOU ARE AFTER

HARDIN'S
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE WYANDOTTES
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will please you to a high degree. Unquestionably the greatest combination laying and exhibition strains in existence. First Prize Winners at recent Atlanta and Knoxville shows.

200 CHOICE LEGHORN COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale at very attractive prices to quick buyers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize matings; Leghorns \$2.60 per 15 Wyandottes and Minorcas \$3.00

Catalog for the asking, address

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W. H. HARDIN, SUPT. VALLE CRUCIS, N. C.
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High-Class, Pure Bred WHITE and SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale

Ask for information and prices

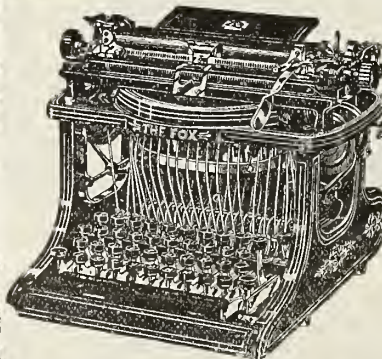
L. FERGUSON, Propr. :: New Middleton, Tenn.

WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn.

Breeds the Best in

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The foundation stock was the best and they have been bred scientifically. No better birds can be bought, north, south, east or west. Get your orders in early and shipments will be prompt.

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FOX TYPEWRITER

Represents the Highest Development
in Writing Machine Construction...

The Simplest, the Best

CONSEQUENTLY THE CHEAPEST

Catalog and Information on Request. Agents Wanted.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each one having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of the HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal), to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers and we will mail you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURE, beautiful colors, size 15x20 inches. Address: THE HOME MONTHLY 20 North William St., New York.

Here is the White Hill Poultry Farm

What have You for Sale? We Have the Very Best.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns and White Wyandottes

High quality and low prices is our motto. We can furnish you any number and at prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each for breeding and exhibition stock. Write us your wants; we do not leave our customers dissatisfied. Nothing but nice, healthy vigorous stock for sale. Eggs for hatching after Nov. 1st.

A. J. Lawson, Mgr. R. No. 7. Cleveland, Tenn.

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Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. A few of this year's breeders, including our Nashville and Atlanta winners. Young stock better than ever

A RED CLOUD COCKEREL WILL SET YOU RIGHT

Illustrated Circular

FRANK LANGFORD, R. R. 10, NASHVILLE, TENN.

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The grandparents of one of Biltmore Kennel's brood bitches sold for \$12,500; of two of them at \$1,000. One of our sires is grandson of the greatest dog ever bred in England. Our own

"BRUCE BILTMORE"

A. K. C. S. B., 90796

is a better dog than he.

PUPPIES FOR SALE

J. ROBT LIVINGSTON, Superintendent

BILTMORE, N. C.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

If you want pedigreed line bred stock, write me. Yearling and two-year-old breeders for sale now. Young stock after September 1st. If you want birds to win in fast company, I have them. Will gladly furnish feathers correct in surface and under color to any new breeder in doubt as to color, etc. Correspondence solicited.

L. K. TERRELL, Birmingham, Ala.

State V. P. American Rhode Island Red Club. 3rd V. P. National S. C. Rhode Island Red Club

Butter Storage

The following facts regarding butter storage were obtained from a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

Last summer about 6,000 pounds of butter was made in Kansas and Iowa by Mr. C. E. Gray, a dairy expert of the Department of Agriculture, and placed in cold storage in Chicago, where it remained until this spring. This butter was examined and scored at intervals by Prof. G. L. McKay, the head of the dairy school of the Iowa State college, and Mr. P. H. Kieffer, assistant dairy commissioner of Iowa. Some interesting things were revealed by these tests, and while some of the old ideas were sustained, others were practically reversed.

Some of the questions as to which these tests were expected to give results were (1) the effect of pasteurization, (2) the amount of salt to be used, (3) temperature of storage rooms, (4) the use of cans hermetically sealed for storing butter, (5) the keeping quality of good compared with poor butter, and (6) the action of air in contact with butter in storage.

The butter was made from five lots of cream, three of which were sour when received at the creamery and two sweet. From each lot of cream two lots of butter were made, one pasteurized and the other unpasteurized, and part of each lot of butter was lightly salted and part heavily salted. The butter was packed in tubs and cans, some of the cans being only partly filled, so as to test the effect of air. It was then stored at temperatures minus 10 degrees, plus 10 degrees, and plus 32 degrees F., and at variable temperatures, part of each lot being stored at each temperature. The butter remained in storage about eight months.

The results showed that butter containing low percentages of salt kept better than butter of the same lot containing higher percentages of salt. Butter in full cans and tubs at the lower temperatures scored about the same. At the higher temperature there was a slight difference in favor of cans. Butter in full cans kept better than that in cans only partially full. On the whole, butter held at the lowest temperature kept best, both when in storage and after removal from storage. Butter made from cream received sweet kept well while stored at the two lower temperatures, and also after removal from storage, giving results wholly satisfactory. Butter made from cream received sour also kept well at the lower temperatures, but deteriorated rapidly after removal from storage, giving, on the whole, results which were very unsatisfactory. The conclusion is that light salting and low temperatures and the use of cream received at the creamery in a sweet condition give much the best results for storage butter.

Piker: "I understand that you filled your incubator full of cold-storage eggs. Hatch anything?" Peaker: "I should say so! All the chickens came out with fur instead of feathers, and wore ear muffs."—Chicago Daily News.

First Tramp—"That was an awfully aggravating lady in that house."

Second Tramp—"Why."

First Tramp—"She talked turkey to me and never gave me a bite to eat."—Detroit Free Press.

Is The Industrious Hen Visiting Your Home?

BIRMINGHAM SHOW

TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

ALABAMA POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 8, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1906

McCLAVE and SITES, Judges. Send for Premium List. DR. ELWIN BALLARD, Sec'y
MANY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

DINWIDDIE'S STANDARD AND BUSINESS BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Stock for sale, better this season than ever before. Standard Bred, fit to win; Business Bred for eggs; for size, Business fed on a balanced ration; raised on a free range. These are the guaranteed combined qualities of my birds. Write for prices, stating your wants. HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.

J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENNESSEE

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Line bred for 10 years. Winners at Cincinnati (big A. P. A. meeting); Nashville, Louisville, Princeton, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky. Thirteen out of 25 firsts, 9 seconds, 6 thirds, 5 fourths and 1 fifth, in competition with 825 Barred Rocks shown by 70 exhibitors from eight states.

Did your matings produce the quality that you expected? Did those eggs you bought hatch the kind of birds that you want to introduce into your flock? Don't you need one of those great big yellow legged, close, narrow, snappy, barred cockerels to help you out in the show room or to head your best pen? Then write to us. We can furnish birds with quality to suit for any purpose.

CLOVERBLOOM POULTRY YARDS

Benj. H. Baker, Mgr.

OWENSBORO, KY.

Walker's Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes

The Farmer's Friend

The Fancier's Favorite

Are line bred and mated to produce winners for you as well as us. Place your order for eggs at once and start right. We won firsts in all the leading shows this season. We can furnish eggs from prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 15. Order today. NONE BETTER. We have a nice lot of young stock coming on.

WALKER BROS., Route 1, Madisonville, Tenn.

For Sale

Have bought the entire flock of single comb

White Leghorns, formerly owned by R. L. Cannon & Co., and have 30 good yearling hens to spare at \$2.00 each.

They are nice.

D. W. WAGNER

BRISTOL, VA.

The QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

Is over two hundred and fifty miles the shortest and twelve hours the quickest line from points reached through Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham and Meridian to Shreveport, Dallas, Ft. Worth, El Paso and points reached through these gateways. Operating the most modern vestibule trains with through sleepers and dining cars to both Shreveport and New Orleans. For cheapest rates, schedules and other information apply to

C. H. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agt.
New Orleans, La.

R. J. ANDERSON, Asst. G. P. A.
New Orleans, La.

J. W. WOOD, Traveling Passenger Agent - Meridian, Miss.

Horticultural Notes

There are so many qualities to look out for in seedling fruits, size, color, firmness, productiveness, season and healthiness of foliage, that one needs to test seedlings for at least two years before he feels that he can judge fairly of the results and merits.

California orchards promise a good average crop of fruit, with the exception of apricots, which are light throughout the state. Some varieties of peaches will be light in a few districts, but these minor deficiencies will be more than made up by full crops elsewhere.

If you want to increase your black cap raspberries, the tops of the shoots should be fastened to the ground to root. The red raspberries are better grown from root cuttings made in the late fall and buried through the winter in boxes of sand to plant in spring. Root cuttings of these and blackberries are far better than suckers for that purpose.

The apple louse has five to eight generations in one season, and if a bird eats one egg, it means a big reduction by the end of the year. It is well known that birds like cut-worms, army-worms and similar pests, and when they can get them prefer them to any other food. The fruit destroyed by birds is small compared with what is saved by them as the result of their devouring by thousands the special enemies of fruit.

Pickings

Geese do best near a pond or a stream and will travel quite a distance to indulge in a swim.

The poorest sandy soil is best for fowls, because on such land gapes, cholera and other diseases seldom appear.

An excellent tonic for fowls is made by putting a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water.

Don't suppose that the chicks will be able to find grit on the farm whether it exists or not, but provide it for them.

There are many losses in the poultry business that are never realized until a strict, systematic account is kept for the year.

Neglect to clean drinking fountains and dishes as they should be, is often the source of diseases.


In shipping fowls, do not use too large crates or coops, and don't jam them together. Give them room to stand closely together.

It is a mistake to suppose that fowls are made healthy and hearty by roughing it. They must have care and attention, regular meals and regular habits generally.

Chickens foul the ground very quickly and they can not thrive upon ground that is at all filthy.

Oats is one of the best feeds for poultry of all kinds and ages, but for chicks should be hulled.

Whitewash the poultry house, keep the floor dry and the nest and roosts free from vermin.



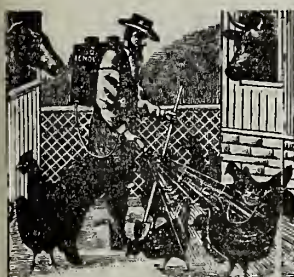
STANDARD
GREEN BONE CUTTERS
Make poultry keeping profitable. Cut green bone is a real money-making poultry food easily prepared with this machine. Small size, \$8.80; large ones more. Made by responsible concern. Ask for free catalog, prices and Trial Plan. Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass.

JOHN L. RESSLER'S Patent Combination Reversible Poultry Perch, Feed Trough and Lice Exterminator

To those interested in poultry raising there is nothing more vexing than that small but numerous and prolific plague, LICE. Mr. John L. Ressler, Salem, O., has invented, patented and put on the market a simple and effective device by the use of which the fowls themselves aid in warfare against vermin. The fowls, whether roosting on the perch, or feeding from the trough, are subject to the fumes of a volatile fluid which arises from a saturated receptacle which holds enough of the fluid to last quite a while and penetrate their plumage, causing the vermin to come out and die. Those who have given the device a thorough trial speak highly in praise of its efficiency and their orders for more of the same kind are evidence of their sincerity.

Manufactured by JOHN L. RESSLER, Salem, Ohio.
To whom address all communications.

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FOWLS PAY MORE

Send for free circular describing the cows' and poultry's needs of spraying and reason why, and why this sprayer is best. Holds 24 quarts, built of Apollo brand galvanized iron, never rusts, forcible and fine spray. Will do for your fruit, potatoes, &c.

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BUSINESS
NO SWEARING**

Just send for the circular. The poor man, the large stockman, dairyman, the Poultry breeder or sheep raiser SHOULD KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

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Just Now!**



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LECHORNS
..AND..
S. C. Black Minorcas

FINE PENS TO SELL

I breed to lay, winners in the best shows. Cockerels from hens that layed 253 eggs in 1904. These birds will improve your strain in laying, as they are bred for this purpose. Write me.

FRED AXLEY
SWEETWATER, TENN.
Route No. 5

Cooper's Rose Comb White Leghorns
Lay the Eggs and Win the Ribbons.
SAM M. COOPER,
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RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South

All birds standard bred, correct color, hardy and prolific. None but the best allowed to live. Send us your orders if you wish to start right. List of winnings, with matings for 1906 free.

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special Prize Matings, \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM, WEST DURHAM, N. C.

Columbia Show

The poultry exhibit at the Maury County Fair is considered the preliminary to the big show of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association to be held in Columbia, November 27-30. There were more birds at this fair this year than were ever known to be at a county fair in this state, so we are making extensive preparations for the November show. We hope to see a representative of THE HEN at our show, for our Association is conducted strictly in the interest of the breeders and we believe that it is to their interest to subscribe to such a paper as THE HEN.

We have secured two judges this year, Marshall and Maury, so the birds will be promptly judged and the ribbons put up as soon as possible. We had some birds from Knoxville last year and we hope to have a number of the East Tennessee breeders with us this year, in fact we expect entries from all parts of the state and from a number of the adjoining states. Any one wanting a catalogue can secure it by sending his name to me.

R. S. HOPKINS,
Columbia, Tenn.

The Augusta Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held October 29th to November 3rd. Any information concerning this show may be had by addressing H. H. Verdery, Supt., Augusta, Ga. Dr. Stephen T. Lea, of Holly Hill, S. C. is judge. Entries will close October 24th.

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Giving a complete description of all recognized varieties of fowls, as revised by the American Poultry Association at its twenty-eighth annual session. Price \$1.50.

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Oakdene Poultry Farm White Wyandottes Exclusively

Eggs \$2.00 per 15. -- Special Price per Hundred
REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS

S. A. OGDEN, Proprietor

P. O. Box 317 Knoxville, Tenn.

White Wyandottes

R. C. B. LECHORNS.

Pullets and Cockerels of both breeds. Splendid healthy young stock. I have shipped everywhere and have never had a complaint. White Wyandotte Eggs only at \$1 for 15 at present. Write me your wants. A. L. PARKER, Fall Creek Poultry Farm, Ashland, Va.

Perches For Poultry

If there is anything about the furniture of the poultry house that needs careful attention, it is the perches, or roosts. On these the hens spend over half their time, and it is quite necessary that they be hygienic in every way.

So many poultrymen have such high roosts that the fowl in jumping down, bruise their feet, and the disease known as bumble foot results. Others place their roost poles in a stair form. This causes all the fowls to crowd to the top roost, and, of course, the weaker ones get crowded off, and some are crippled or killed. To avoid this difficulty, place the roosts on a level, and only sixteen or eighteen inches high, then when the fowl alight from the roosts there will be no danger of injury to them.

The reason fowl like roosts is that in their wild state they learned to roost as high as possible so as to avoid their enemies. I would rather see only eight inches above the floor than to see them four or five feet above.

The kind of roost pole is quite important. It should be free of any creases or cracks wherein lice may find a lodging place. This is quite important.

It should not be smaller than two or three inches in width or diameter. A two by four, made on one edge and placed on edge, makes a very good roost pole. The poles should be placed so as to be movable that they may be taken out and cleaned once in a while. The handiest way is to mark a low trestle and let the roosts set in notches cut in them. Make them solid, but do not nail fast. Now give the whole thing a good coat of coal tar or whitewash, and you will have a roost that no sanitarium crank will ever find fault with, and one that you will find quite beneficial in every way.—*American Fancier*.

A Check for \$2.25

Will be sent to every reader of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN who will sign fifteen coupons and hand them out to their friends, as soon as they are returned to us properly filled out according to our terms expressed on the coupon.

This is a rare chance for some of our readers to

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It does not involve any obligation whatever on your part, more than to sign your name to the coupons and hand them to your friends.

Write us a postal card, saying you want to see the proposition and we will mail you the coupons. If they are not all returned to us

We Pay Cash

for those that are returned—so that in any event you are compelled to make money in the transaction.

Write at once for the coupons.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.
Knoxville, Tennessee

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Carries eight varieties of thoroughbred birds from whose pens we are able at all times to furnish eggs, trapnested and true to breed.

Pen No. 1—White Wyandottes.

Headed by a fine cockerel true to type and color and properly mated to twelve handsome females. These birds possess both beauty of form and color and have proven themselves prolific egg producers. Up to weight and pure white. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 2—Barred Rocks

No finer male can be found in the South than the one that heads this pen. Typical in shape and fine in station with the real blue barring so pleasing to the eye. He is most excellently mated to only four grand females. Eggs from this pen are \$5.00 per 15 straight.

Pen No. 3—Barred Rocks

In this pen are twelve exceptionally fine hens mated for best results to most excellent blocky birds of good color. They are up to weight and good egg producers. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

Pen No. 4—White Rocks

The cock at the head of this pen is typical in shape. He is grand in size and color, and mated with due regard for results to twelve hens specially selected for size and vigor. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 5—S. C. B. Orpingtons

The S. C. Buff Orpington has many admirers and no one could fail to admire this handsome pen of twelve females, headed by a magnificent cock. The mating has been made with due regard to results. They are fine layers and excellent table fowls. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Our eggs from the first nine pens are trapnested, numbered and dated, absolutely fresh, selected with the greatest care, properly packed and shipped on the same day order is received.

We can furnish superior stock and eggs in limited numbers from any of the above varieties, and can fill orders for any variety of stock or eggs. Write us your wants.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Poultry Department

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Pen No. 6—Black Langshans

The male bird heading this pen is of fine size and color and the four females are fully up to standard weight with excellent feathering and color. This mating will give fine results. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 7—S. C. B. Leghorns

A pen of twelve Brown beauties headed by a richly colored cockerel. The mating would please the most exacting as due regard has been paid to color and size. These birds are bred for eggs and for beauty and they have measured up to the requirements. Eggs \$3.00 per setting of 15.

Pen No. 8—S. C. W. Leghorns

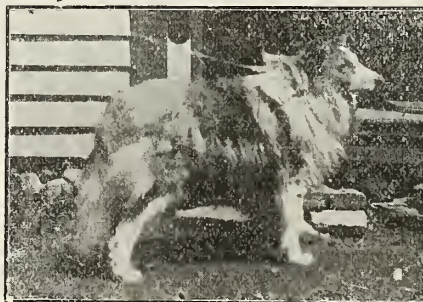
This is a pen of white birds. The females are properly mated to an active, vigorous cock that is typical of the breed. They are fine layers and the results of the mating should be excellent. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 9—S. S. Hamburgs

This is a pen of prize winners and are most beautifully marked. They are birds of fine plumage, hardy, vigorous and excellent layers. Eggs \$1.50 for 15.

Pen No. 10—S. C. B. Leghorns

A pen of fifteen fine females, bred to a handsome richly colored cock. This pen is not trapnested, but mated especially for eggs. Many of these birds are of the same strain and as good as some in Pen No. 7. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.



REDUCTION.

Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3.50 for 50, \$6.50 per 100 from my famous Rose and S. C. Browns, and S. C. White Leghorns and P. Ducks. Barred and Buff Rocks. 242 and 240 eggs to a pullet, big eggs too. A fine lot of Collie pups. Box. 75.

W. W. KULP, Pottstown, Pa.

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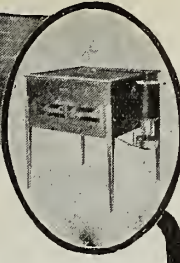
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Let Me Hand You My Latest Book on Poultry Culture ABSOLUTELY FREE

I want to send you a copy of this book free. It is a gold mine of practical information for the poultry-raiser. I call it "An Easy Lesson in Poultry Culture," because the lessons it teaches are easy to learn and are easy to apply. My object in publishing this book is to point out how dollars in place of cents can be made in producing poultry and eggs for market purposes. It is all stated so plainly that the novice can follow the directions and make a success of the poultry business. I especially commend the chapter, "The Back-Lotter" to the city dweller who wants to "try-out" this business before going into it on a large scale. And then I have another book—a good companion for this one—"Poultry Feeding for Profit" that you should have also. It is full of feeding facts that I know, from actual experience, will be valuable to every chicken raiser. It gives feeding methods and information that will be helpful every day, for every fowl on your place—from the little chick "just out" to the old hen you are fattening for market. There is lots of money in the poultry business if you know how to handle chickens right. These two books will give you all the information you'll need—information you can put into practice. You cannot get this information anywhere else. Write to-day, I will send both books free, and also send my catalog on Model Incubators and Brooders the latest and most successful hatching and rearing machines on the market.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 332 HENRY ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.
Do not confuse me with any Company, and be sure to include my street address.



When the Hens Moults

Practically I look upon hens as machines, feed them in a certain way and the machines will turn out eggs; in another way they will fatten and be prime eating. Feed another way and they will make feathers, says Mrs. A. Basley, in *California Cultivator*.

Now, the elements of feathers are very similar to the elements of eggs, and I wish to tell you of a little experience of mine. I have had some hens setting on duck eggs four weeks; this should give them a good rest, less food and be an excellent preliminary preparation for the moult. I put them all into one yard together and fed them alike. One-third commenced to lay in ten days and the others to shed their feathers. Why there should be any difference I do not know, unless it may be that those that commenced to lay are such persistent layers that even moulting will not stop them.

Now, as to the formula to assist, (not control) the moult. The process of moulting begins with the desiccation of the old feathers. The quills become dry, the juices are dried out, and the colors are dull and dead. The quills shrink within their cells and the feathers begin to drop out like ripened leaves. The dropping out of the feathers is a hot-weather process and is undoubtedly hastened by a hot, dry temperature. Where it is advisable to hasten the dropping of the feathers add oily elements to the food, such as linseed meal, sunflower seeds, hemp, or cottonseed meal. These produce heat in the body and increase the feverishness, drying out the quills and loosening them.

Feathers are largely composed of nitrogen, with a trace of sulphur, and to make the feathers grow the food should be largely composed of substances rich in nitrogen. Wheat bran, beef scraps, lean beef, ground bones, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa, and some other foods are rich in nitrogen, while corn should be added as a heat-forming food.

A good formula for a mash for moulting fowls is two parts bran, one part corn meal, one part beef scraps, and to each quart of mixture add one heaping teaspoonful of sulphur. To the drinking water add a small quantity of sulphate of iron, just enough to slightly discolor the water, about the size of a pea, to a quart of water. Give plenty of green food.

Begin a systematic culling of the flock this month and get rid of all unpromising birds before cold weather sets in and the fowls are put into winter quarters. Go over the birds carefully and discard all specimens that are badly defective, as well as all old birds that have outlived their usefulness. These should be fitted for market and disposed of. Shut them up and feed on nutritious food for a couple of weeks, and see that they have plenty of good, clean water to drink. It will not pay to keep them a day after they are ready for market.—*Commercial Poultry*.

Young chicks in a brooder are not like the Dutchman's beer where "too much is shoost right." Crowding is objectionable; overheating is injurious, while underheating causes them to huddle in a corner, piling on each other to keep warm, smothering some and injuring others, to say nothing of the general ill effects of excesses of high or low temperatures.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS

8 for 12c 16 for 20c

Every card different. No two alike
Regular price 2½c each or
25c a dozen

These cards are artistically printed on pure white bristol board, and show sixteen different pictures of poultry life. They are beautiful souvenirs. No collection of souvenir post cards is complete without them. Sent postpaid for silver or stamps.



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., :: Knoxville, Tenn.

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White Plymouth Rocks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks

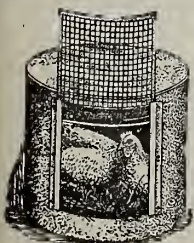
Our stock this season is as good as can be found any where. Write us your wants and we will take pleasure in quoting prices, that, quality considered, cannot be beaten. All stock shipped on approval. Our satisfied customers are our best advertisements.

Farmer's Friend Nest and Brood Coop

RAT, MINK, WEASEL, LICE, MITE AND VERMIN PROOF

Made of galvanized steel plate and will last for years. Sanitary, there being no place to harbor disease germs. Easily taken apart and cleaned. The coop has three sliding doors: one of rods that keeps the mother in; one of wire cloth that ventilates it and keeps out rats and minks; a solid door that regulates the ventilation and keeps out rain and cold. We also make metal Exhibition coops. Agents wanted in every county.

C. HOSKINS & CO., Dept. I, 318 State St., Quincy, Ill.



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Show Dates Claimed

The attention of secretaries of the coming fall shows is called to the following dates. If any errors are found they will please report the same to this office for correction.

Interstate Fair Association, Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 2-5, 1906. F. A. Lovelock, Secretary.

Georgia State Fair, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10-20, 1906. Frank Welden, Secretary.

North Georgia Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Dalton, Ga., Oct. 16-20, 1906. L. D. Rountt, Secy.; McCamy, Judge.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 22-27, 1906. N. L. Hutchison, Judge; J. C. Adams, Secy.

Augusta, Ga., Poultry, Pigeon, Belgian Hare and Pet Stock Club. Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1906. Dr. S. T. Lea, Judge; J. W. Killingsworth, Secretary.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 5-10, 1906. J. F. McKay, Secy.

New London, Ia., Nov. 20-23, 1906. F. L. Clawson, Secretary; W. S. Russell, Judge.

Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 27-30. R. S. Hopkins, Secretary; F. J. Marshall and W. F. Maury, Judges.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1906. O. W. Ilten, Secretary; F. H. Shellabarger, W. S. Russell, U. J. Shanklin, Judges.

Parsons, Kas. Dec. 3-8, 1906. C. S. Forcum, Secretary; Adam Thompson, Judge.

Philmont, N. Y. Dec. 4-7, 1906. G. J. Anderson, Secretary.

Montezuma, Ia., Dec. 4-7, 1906. J. D. Smith, Secretary; J. L. Ladd, Judge.

Dowagiac, Mich. Dec. 5-8, 1906. J. L. Bilderback, Secretary; Frank Travis, Judge.

Villisca, Ia., Dec. 5-8, 1906. F. M. Childs, Secretary; W. S. Russell, Judge.

Alabama Poultry & Pet Stock Association, Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 5-10. Dr. Elwyn Ballard, Secretary; Chas. McClave and Eugene Sites, Judges.

Monroe Poultry & Pet Stock Association, Monroe, La., Dec. 6-8, 1906. E. S. Eby, Secretary; H. W. Blanks, Judge.

Oconomowoc, Wis. Dec. 7-13, 1906. Chas. Behrend, Jr., Secretary; J. A. Tucker, H. Vanslow, Judges.

Mount Vernon, Ohio. Second week December. Geo. H. Brown, Secretary; Ira C. Keller, Judge.

McCallsburg, Ia., Dec. 11-14, 1906. E. P. Pierce, Secretary; J. L. Todd, Judge.

Temple, Texas. Dec. 11-14, 1906. Mrs. W. E. Matthews, Secretary; H. B. Savage, Judge.

East Tennessee Poultry Association, Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 11-14, 1906. John T. Oates, Secretary; F. J. Marshall, Chas. McClave, Judges.

Platte County Poultry and Stock Association, Columbus, Neb. Dec. 4 to 7, 1906. Thos. W. Southland, Judge; P. J. McCaffrey, Secy.

Jackson, Mich. Dec. 4 to 7, 1906. C. W. Kroosz, Secretary; James A. Tucker, Sharp Batterfield, F. W. Travis, Judges.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 18-21, 1906. N. L. Hutchison, Judge; E. R. Hayssen, Secy.

Bureau Co. Poultry Association, Princeton, Ill. Dec. 12 to 15, 1906. Chas. McClave, J. M. Rapp, Judges; Frank R. Bryant, Secretary.

Lorimor, Ia., Dec. 13-15, 1906. Geo. Lochrie, Secretary; F. H. Shellabarger, Judge.

Charleston Poultry Association, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5-10. T. J. McCarty, Secretary; F. J. Marshall and Geo. O. Brown, Judges.

McConnellsville, Ohio. Dec. 18-21, 1906. Frank Sheridan, Secretary; T. E. Orr, Judge.

Mobile Poultry Breeders Association, Mobile, Ala., Dec. 18-21, 1906. Edw. R. Hayssen, Secretary; N. L. Hutchinson, Judge.

Dunlap, Ia., Dec. 26-29, 1906. E. R. Cadwell, Secretary; Geo. D. Holden, Judge.

Gordonville, Mo., Dec. 31, 1906, to Jan. 3, 1907. D. T. Heimlich, Judge; G. S. Summers, Secretary.

Greenfield, Ohio. Dec. 31, 1906-Jan. 5, 1907. Lee W. Devoss, Secretary; D. J. Lambert, Judge.

Macomb, Ill. Jan. 7-10, 1907. A. L. Moore, Secretary; Pierce, McClave, Tucker, Fite and Heyl, Judges.

Monroe Poultry Association, Monroe, N. C. T. P. Dillon, Secretary. Jan. 8-11, 1907. Geo. O. Brown and Geo. W. Mean, Judges.

Enid, Okla. Jan. 8-12, 1907. Fred Roy Ziller, Secretary; C. A. Emry, Judge.

Dallas, Texas. Jan. 8-12, 1907. F. J. Marshall, Judge; ——— Secretary.



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Elgin, Ill., Poultry Association. Jan. 1 to 5, 1907. F. H. Shellabarger, Judge; W. W. Britton, Secretary.

North Carolina Poultry Association, Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 8-11, 1907. J. S. Jeffreys, Secy.; W. C. Denny, Judge.

Greenville Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Greenville, S. C., Jan. 15-18, 1906. W. G. McDavid, Secy.

Oak Harbor, Ohio. Jan. 15-18, 1907. N. H. Blecker, Secretary; Chas. E. Cram, Judge.

Tennessee State Show, Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 14-18, 1907. F. J. Marshall, C. H. Denny, Hansen, Judges. J. A. Murkin, Jr., Secretary.

Scranton, Pa. Jan. 14-19, 1907. A. W. Close, Secretary; Drevenstedt, Pierce and Stanton, Judges.

Charlotte Poultry Association, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 14-19, 1907. W. B. Alexander, Secretary; G. O. Brown, Judge.

Worcester, Mass. Jan. 23-26, 1907. Fred Midgley, Secretary.

Piedmont Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 23-29, 1907. F. L. Mixon, Secretary; F. J. Marshall, Judge.

Springfield, Ohio. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. Albert Seitz, Secretary; Ira C. Keller, Judge.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. G. R. Cooper, Secretary; Tucker & Campbell, Judges.

Oshkosh, Wis. Feb. 1-7, 1907. J. F. Irvine, Secretary; Chas. McClave, J. A. Tucker, Judges.

Greenfield Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Association, Greenfield, Tenn. Dec. 27 to 29, Silas L. Johnson, Secretary; R. E. Jones, Judge.

Chattanooga Poultry Association, Chattanooga, Tenn. W. F. Maury, Secretary; Geo. O. Brown, Judge. Dec. 12-15, 1906.

Georgia-Carolina Fair, Augusta, Ga., Oct. 29th-Nov. 3rd. J. W. Killingsworth, Sect.

Ravena, Ohio. Dec. 19 to 24, 1906. H. A. Beck, Secretary; J. E. Gault, Judge.

Lima, Ohio, Jan. 2 to 5, 1907. Ed. Helser, Secretary; Judges J. E. Gault and C. E. Cram.

Sidney, Ohio, Jan. 8 to 12, 1907. Earl Lee, Secretary; Judges J. E. Gault and C. E. Cram.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 24 to 28, 1907. A. T. Baker, Secy.; Judges J. E. Gault and others.

Atlanta Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Dates and judges not settled. H. F. Reils, Secretary.

Florida Poultry Association. Mrs. W. H. Miller, Wauchula, Fla., Secretary.

Bristol Poultry Association, Bristol, Tenn. J. C. Adams, President.

Humansville, Mo., Dec. 11-14, 1906. C. M. Briggs, Judge; L. E. Walton, Secretary.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 12, 1906. T. E. Shaw, Secretary.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 21-27, 1907. C. H. Rhodes, Adam Thompson and Chas. Heuschle; Judges; E. L. McDonald, Secretary.

Pleasant Hill, Mo., Missouri State Show. Russell and Rhodes, Judges; T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary, Slater, Mo.

Madisonville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 15. R. F. Hudson, Secretary.

Monroe, La., Dec. 6-8, 1906. H. W. Blanks, Judge; E. S. Eby, Secretary.

Greenfield, Tenn., Dec. 27-29, 1906. Silas T. Johnson, Secretary.

Aberdeen, Miss., Jan. 1-4, 1907. F. J. Marshall, Judge; J. W. Eskridge, Secretary.

Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 9-11, 1907. D. J. Lamberts, Judge; Ira M. Crowther, Secretary.

Thorntown, Ind., Dec. 17-22, 1906. Central Indiana Fanciers' Association. Peter L. Hurt, Secretary.

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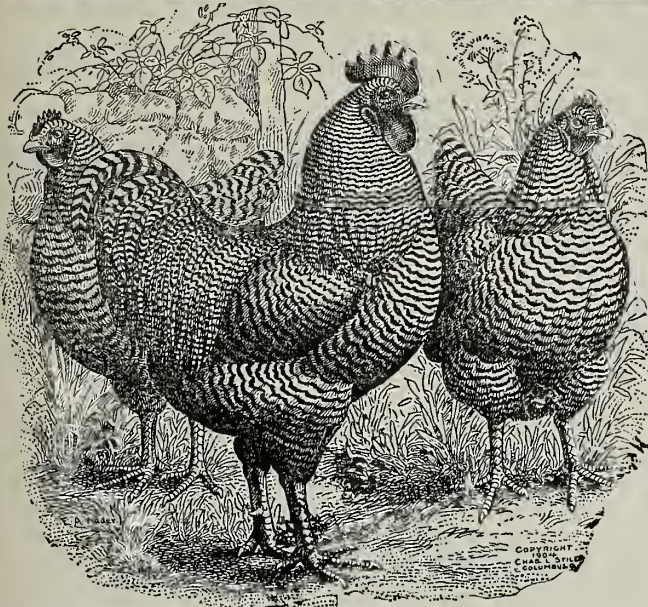
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At Huntsville, Ala., December, 1905, I won ck. 1st; skl. 1, 2, 3, pullets 1, 2, 3, pens 1, 2, with F. J. Marshall, Judge. I can and will furnish winners for any customer for the coming season. I can furnish cocks, cockerels, hens or pullets fit to show in any competition. Will make prices right, with quality considered, will guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Write your wants and mention the dear HEN.

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are line bred and mated to produce winners for you. At the great Knoxville show January 17-19, 1906, I won 2nd cock, 4th hen, 1st cockerel (3rd cockerel tie), 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 4th pens. At Chattanooga December, 1904, I won 1st and 2nd cockerel (1st pullet tie) 2nd pullet, 1st and 4th pen. Don't you think eggs from such a stock are worth more than eggs from stock bred in a haphazard way, with no record behind them? I have both cockerel and pullet matings, and can sell you eggs from one or both at \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. Best laying strain Barred Rocks in the South. ORDER TO-DAY.

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TO BE successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry-house sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way for raising poultry.

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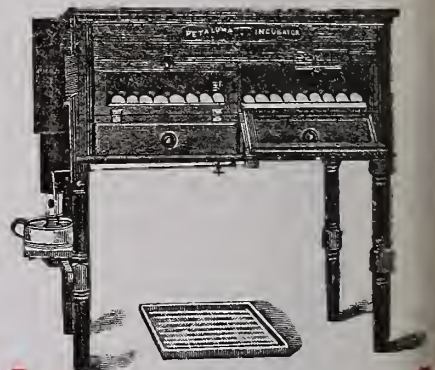
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